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A FEW WORDS TO CHEMISTS.

ALTHOUGH a large number of Chemists in all parts of the world Stock our Coffee Essences, yet, we believe, the number would be trebled if certain facts respecting them were more widely known.

We ourselves select only the Best Coffees; we roast, blend, and extract their entire soluble constituents, including the Caffeine, by our own invented processes, and we devote the whole of our time and our extensive Works to the manufacture of Coffee Essences only.

Our goods go well with all other proprietary articles.

Our Pure Coffee Essence is much used for flavouring purposes; also by Invalids, who, owing to its freedom from irritating grounds, are enabled to safely enjoy this refreshing and stimulating beverage. It is likewise largely used by those who prefer their Coffee unmixed with Chicory. The Coffee and Chicory Essence is in general use throughout the world as a breakfast beverage, and for Balls, Suppers, Picnics, Garden Parties, &c., &c. Our Dandelion Coffee Essence is largely used by those lovers of Coffee with whom the ordinary beverage disagrees, this Essence combining the medicinal virtues of fine English Taraxacum with the refreshing and dietetic properties of Coffee.

There are a number of so-called Coffee Essences put up by makers of or dealers in various other articles, some of whom claim to be the oldest makers, some to be the newest makers, and others to be the sole inventors of square-shaped (Coffee Essence) bottles. *All their goods are offered under our List Prices* and on examination and comparison with ours will, no doubt, have two short and expressive adjectives applied to them. Some of these people do not make Coffee Essence.

As previously stated, we are expert Coffee tasters and roasters as well as practical Chemists, and have for twenty years made Coffee Essences our study —continually improving and perfecting them. A square-shaped bottle has been made by various bottle manufacturers for more than half a century. The oldest Coffee Essence manufacturers (now devoting themselves to another article) are an English firm whose advertisement we possess, dated nearly fifty years ago.

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6. Because I have never tried them.

(Signed) D. E. CREPIT.

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Put up in boxes containing one dozen tablets each in cartoon.				
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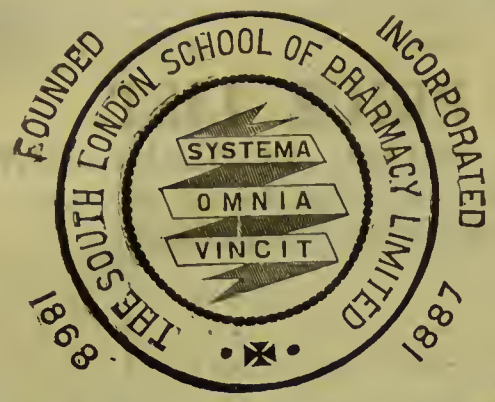

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" L. M. JONES, Holyhead.
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" C. W. SWIFT, St. Helens.
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[N.B.—This being the first Examination under the new regulations it afforded a good test of the extended course of instruction adopted here to meet the requirements of the new schedule, and the result was highly gratifying—75 per cent. of our men passed.]

JULY—"MINOR."
Mr. G. BAXENDALE, Congleton.
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" R. G. EMERY, Bursiem.
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" W. HOLMES, Liverpool.
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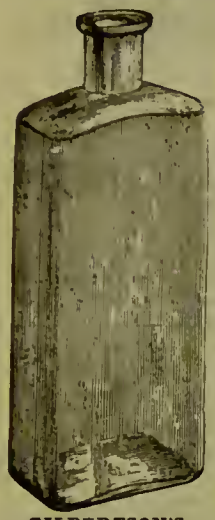

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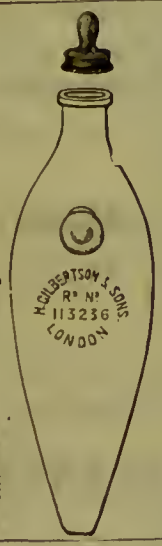

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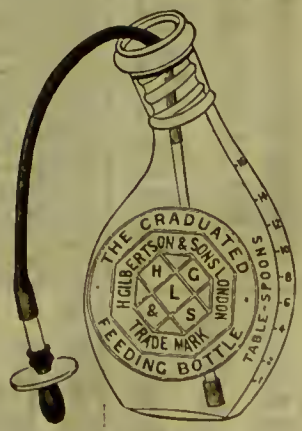

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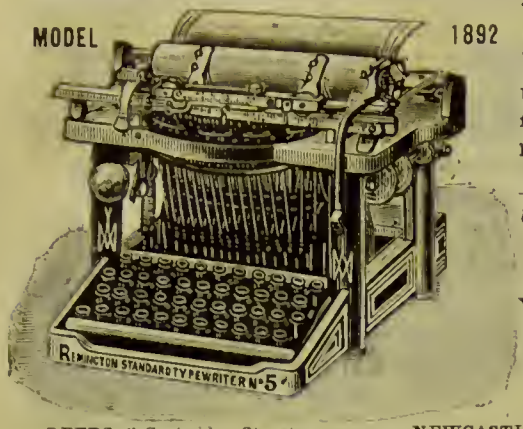

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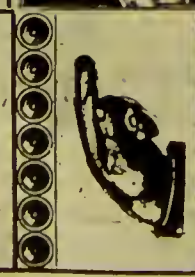

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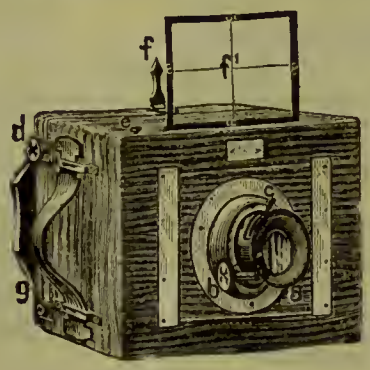

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Diaries 1871, '73, '80, '81, '82, '83, '84, '85, '86, '87, '89, '90, '91, '92; "Chemistry for Students," Williamson; "Medical Annual," 1888; Clater's "Cattle Doctor," first edition; Clater's "Farriery," 1826; offers. J. Bell, 27 Henry Street, Carlisle.

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"Pharmacographia," "United States Dispensatory," last editions; Redwood's Gray's "Supplement." Ashton, Chemist, Brighton.

The Chemist and Druggist for October 1 and 15, 1887; also extra issue, March 20, 1885, pp. 175 to 186. Keeble, 2 Vine Street, Romford.

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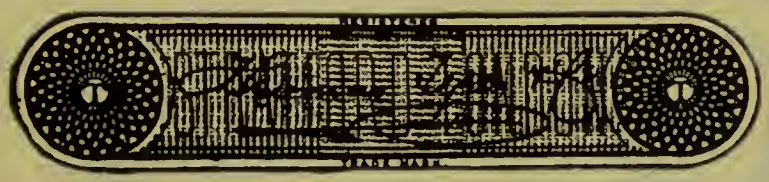
TRADE  MARK.

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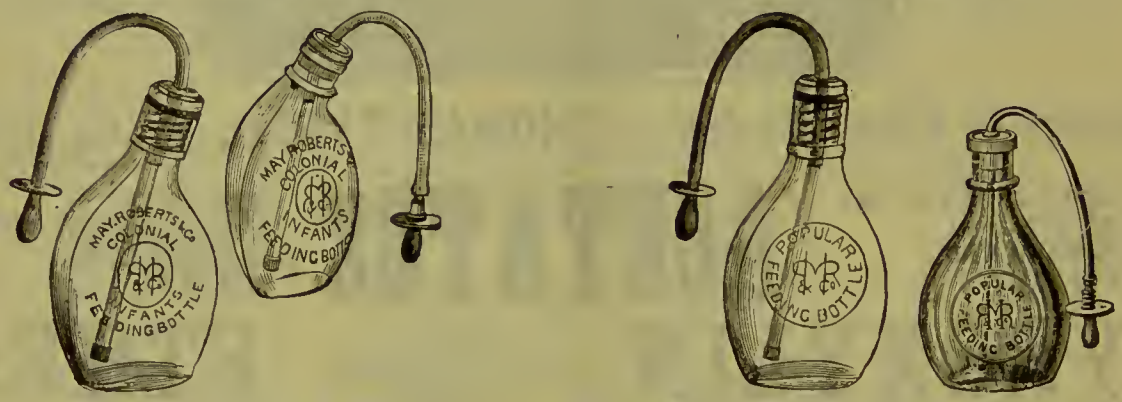

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Evans, Sons & Co. (Savare)
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The Chemist and Druggist SUPPLEMENT

Businesses Wanted.
Businesses for Disposal.
Premises to Let.
Auction Sales.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1892.

Partnerships.
Situations Vacant.
Situations Wanted.
Miscellaneous.

A Copy of this Supplement is inserted in every number issued of "The Chemist & Druggist."

PLEASE NOTE.

ADVERTISEMENTS for this Supplement must be received at the Office, 42 Cannon Street, E.C., not later than **5 o'clock on Thursday Evenings,** for insertion in the current week's issue.

Advertisements must be prepaid. Remittances by post may be made in stamps, or by postal order made payable to "EDWARD HALSE," and crossed MARTIN'S BANK (LIMITED). To ensure prompt attention address all communications, endorsed "Supplement," to The PUBLISHER of "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST."

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6.—**YORKSHIRE.**—Good town; Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; in same hands many years; returns £1,000 under management; low rent; good house; price £750 or offer.

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FOR Sale, a first-class Chemist's Business, in a prosperous Yorkshire town; population 8,000 to 9,000, and good district; very little opposition; turnover about £2,500 (about £500 wholesale); price £1,500, or valuation and goodwill. Apply, W., c/o Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, Leeds.

WAPPING, E. (near London Docks).—For immediate disposal, through death, a small Retail Chemist's; old-established; could be greatly increased; or would suit a Surgeon; present average takings £3 10s. per week; low rent; all at £75. 38 Great Hermitage Street, Wapping, E.

FOR immediate disposal, owing to having taken larger business, a profitable Light Retail, in one of the principal thoroughfares out of Manchester; fast increasing district; present returns £5 weekly; good stock; well fitted. Address, "Genuine," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

£300.—Ready-money Light Retail and Prescribing; East, near City; main road, busy thoroughfare; well-fitted shop; good stock; excellent Proprietaries; much neglected; doing over £10; with personal attention can do £18; very profitable; worth attention. "Cerium," Hearons', 38 Southwark Street.

GENUINE Light Retail and Dispensing Business for sale, in a small town South of England; good opportunity for anyone wishing to save money, as there is a net profit of nearly £250 after paying all outgoings; valuation required £300 to £350. "Bargain," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—A good Light Retail and Prescribing Business; returns about £1,100 yearly; large handsome and double-fronted shop, well stocked; vendor going into wholesale trade unconnected with above; about £750 per valuation. Apply C. W. G., c/o Barron & Harveys, Giltspur Street, London.

DERBYSHIRE.—In a good district, a Light Retail and Dispensing Business with some Prescribing and Proprietary trade; very few patents sold; yearly receipts average £1,000; good profits; moderate rent on lease; price required £600 or valuation. M. R., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

IMMEDIATE Disposal, Light Retail and Prescribing Business in good position of large town in Yorks; populous and increasing neighbourhood; capital opening for Dentistry; shop well fitted; good house; rent £35; price £200; worth attention. Address, "Alpha," care of Messrs Southall Bros. & Barclay, Birmingham.

IN best position, small market town in Hampshire; genuine old-established Business; average returns £560, increasing; rent £30; mahogany fittings; well stocked; full prices except patents; fair-sized house, good garden, greenhouse, large stores and stables. "Saccharin," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

1s. for twelve words; 6d. for every six words beyond.

LOCUM, Trinity Square, Llandudno, disengaged until June 21.

LOCUM-TENENS; disengaged. "Æsculap," 32 Laurel Grove, Penge.

AS Junior (20); 7 years' experience. S. Williams, c/o Mr. Walker, Royston.

IMPROVER; indoors; 21; 4 years' experience; good references. X., c/o Orick, Chemist, Maldon.

ASSISTANT; time to attend lectures; aged 21½. Hughes, Queen's Square, Dolgelly.

LOCUM-TENENS; aged 25; disengaged; good extractor. 2 Horton Street, Lewisham.

LOCUM-TENENS or temporary; over 8 years' experience. F. H. Slynn, 4 High Street, Rhyl.

ASSISTANT; qualified; aged 25; London experience. Arthur, 6 Aston Road, Craven Arms, Salop.

JUNIOR, London or Brighton; 20½, 5 years' experience; height 5 ft 7 in Comrie, Lorne Villa, Crieff.

IMPROVER, in good Dispensing business; outdoor preferred. J. H, 10 Derby Street, Moss Side, Manchester.

AS Assistant, Dispenser, or Manager, by qualified chemist; aged 40. S. Hassall, Charles Street, Hanley, Staffs.

LOCUM or Assistant; qualified, disengaged, low terms. B. C, 56 Adolphus Street, Deptford, London.

JUNIOR; tall, qualified, London, outdoor preferred. A. B., 17 Albert Street, Newland, Northampton.

ASSISTANT; near London; good Dispenser and Countermau. "Radix," c/o Mr. J. Gilling, Saffron Wolden.

LOCUM TENENS; qualified; long experience; desires engagement. "Chemist," 8 Church Street, Salisbury.

LIVERPOOL or suburbs; evening employment; Hall qualification. "Chemicus," 46 Hatherley Street, Liverpool.

MANAGER or Assistant; qualified; thoroughly experienced; aged 46. "Reliable," 2 Albert Street, Wrexham.

LOCUM-TENENS; experienced; abstainer; references. "Veritas," 10 Bond Street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.

ASSISTANT, Locum-Tenens, Dispenser; disengaged shortly. "Minor," 66 Battersea Park Road, London, S.W.

LOCUM; Manager; permanent; disengaged; registered Chemist and Surgeon. "Dentist," East Lynne, Llandudno.

MANAGER or Senior; qualified; good Prescriber; outdoors; good references. "Minor," 37 High Street, Lemmington.

ASSISTANT; 14 years' experience; good references; Dispenser; married. "Delta," 29 Findon Street, Kidderminster

AS Dispenser to Surgeon, or otherwise; experienced; good references; North or Midlands preferred "Alpha," 74 Lee St., Kidderminster.

DISPENSER; aged 28; temporory or permanent; visiting, midwifery if required; sober and reliable. "Fides," 185 Peckham Rye, S.E.

DISPENSER to Surgeon, in London, Liverpool, or Manchester; highest references. "Phioridin," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

IMPROVER; 18; 2 years' experience; knowledge of Postal duties. W., care of Mr. Jacob, Newsagent and Bookseller, Kingston Road, Portsmouth

LOCUM, for Chemists and Dentists; good mechanical man and operator; gas, &c.; registered. D. A., Mr. Wilson, Barham, Canterbury.

MANAGER or Senior (35); qualified. H., 42 Princes Square, Kennington, S.E.

TEMPORARY or Manager; qualified; disengaged. G. E., 178 Kensington Park Road, W.

AS Surgeon's or Chemist's Dispenser; 6 years' experience; knowledge of English and French Pharmacopœias. "Alpha," 11 Burton Crescent, W.C.

ASSISTANT; Wholesale and Retail; experienced; aged 25; tall. "Euonymin," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

MANAGER or Senior; outdoors; 29; married; 11 years' experience, first-class retail and dispensing. "Chemist," 240 Cornwall Road, Notting Hill, W.

WANTED, by young man, situation in Wholesale Drug House; experienced; good references. Address, W. P., 49 Nursery Street, Fairfield, Liverpool.

LOCUM-TENENS; town and country experience; qualified, steady, and reliable; highest references. "Extractor," c/o Mr. Woodman, Chemist, Odihnm, Hants.

MANAGER or Senior; Major; West End experience; town or country; highest references. 65,5, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

MANAGER or Dispenser; outdoors; London and country experience; qualified; trustworthy; reliable; good address. "Chemist," 62 Union Terrace, York.

MANAGER; aged 27; married; capital tooth extractor, Dispenser, and Veterinary Prescriber; excellent references as manager. Hughes, Chemist, Slaithwaite, Yorks.

AS Traveller or Correspondent to Wholesale Chemist firm; 6 years in business; speaks French and English; well recommended. "Statim," 24 Vicarage Road, Camberwell.

MANAGER, or otherwise; permanency; qualified; over 10 years' good experience; successful as Branch Manager. W. S. Jones, Springfield House, Rhiwderin, Newport, Mon.

ASSISTANT; 5 years in last situation; Prescriber, Dispenser, Tooth Extractor (on instruments); unqualified; married; aged 23; height 5 ft. 7 in. "Molar," 55 Bridge Road, Southampton.

ADVERTISER (25), with 9 years' good Retail experience, desires entering Wholesale establishment; exceptional references; Wet or Dry department. B., care of Southern, Chemist, Belper.

LOCUM-TENENS; disengaged for few weeks after Whitsuntide; in or within easy reach of London; 17 years' best experience, principally West-end; aged 32. "Qualified," 532 Kingsland Road, London.

WANTED by a retired M.D and M.P.S., a few hours daily Prescribing with a Chemist in a busy locality. State terms, and hours required, to "M.D.," care of Mr. Ives, Stationer, Pier Street, Ventnor, I.W.

WHOLESALE.—Gentleman, residing at Ryde (20 years in drug business), with connection amongst Chemists on South and West Coasts, seeks engagement to represent Drug or Sundries house in locality, or would introduce Specialities, small salary and commission. "Drugs," Gibbs & Gurnell, Chemists, Ryde.

WHOLESALE or Retail in London.—Required situation in July to work up for Minor exam.; served a four years' apprenticeship in the Wholesale; at present holding a responsible position as Branch Manager in Retail; aged 24½, height 5 ft.; must have salary. Write A. B., care of T. H Lloyd & Co., Chemists Leicester.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Special charges are made for Advertisements under this heading which can be obtained on application.

WANTED to purchase an established Proprietory article; fair actual return indispensable; opportunity to dispose for any one not possessing means of extensive advertising. Address, E. M., 39 Barclay Road, Fulham S.W.

CORRESPONDENCE solicited with any person or persons familiar with the use of Solvents of Pyroxyline or their manufacture; proper party will be financially benefitted. Address "Nitrocellulose," care of Rudolf Mosse, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Germany.

SITUATIONS OPEN—Continued.

IMMEDIATE.—Junior Assistant; Minor; outdoors; hours light. Apply, saying salary required, to Nuthall & Mason, Pharmaceutical Chemists, Norwich.

MINOR, about 25; must have good reference; £60 indoors; long hours; half holiday. J. H. Allan, Pharm. Chemist, 59 Brook Road, Liverpool.

WANTED, a qualified Assistant for about four months. Apply, stating age, height, salary required, and references, enclosing photo, to J. Burton, Chemist, Llandudno.

NATHL. SMITH & CO., 373 High Street, Cheltenham, are in want of a qualified Indoor Assistant for the Dispensing Counter. Apply, with usual particulars, as above.

AT ONCE; Assistant, well up in Dispensing, of high character and gentlemanly address, with legal qualification preferred. Frederick March, Westgate-on-Sea, Thanet.

AN Assistant, accustomed to a good-class Dispensing business; qualified. Please state age, height, salary, and enclose photo, to James Newlyn, Wellswood Place, Torquay.

WHOLESALE.—Wanted an experienced Wet Counterman in a London house. Address, X. Y., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

MANAGER for Branch business; outdoor; character must bear strictest investigation. Apply, with full particulars and photo, to C. R. Sharman, Chemist, Gravesend.

WANTED, a qualified Manager; married; to live on premises; Mixed business; prescriber and tooth extractor essential. Send reference and terms to H. B. Pare, Bolton.

WANTED a qualified Assistant; he must be an accurate dispenser and a good counterman. Apply, stating terms and experience, to W. W. Southall, Bull Street, Birmingham.

A THOROUGHLY qualified Dispenser, with West End experience, required at once. Apply, by letter with full particulars, to Z, c/o Street Brothers, 5 Serle Street, Lincoln's Inn.

ASSISTANT, about 25 years of age, for brisk retail; comfortable home and every consideration to smart man. Apply, personally if possible, Portway & Co., 225 Jamaica Road, S.E.

WANTED, at once, Qualified Manager, seeking a permanency; Prescriber and Tooth Extractor; mixed business. Apply, with reference and terms, to David Innes, Chemist, Stalybridge.

WANTED, a Qualified and an Unqualified Assistant, accustomed to a good Retail and Agricultural business. Apply, stating full particulars, to Robert Donington, Market Place, Spalding.

WANTED, an Assistant, qualified preferred (outdoors); about 23; good Dispenser and thoroughly competent. Apply, at once, giving full particulars, to W. H. Gill, Chemist, Croydon.

PART-TIME at seaside for a few months; brisk Retail and Dispensing. Send full particulars of experience, age, height, salary outdoor, &c., at once, Harvey, The Central Pharmacy, Margate.

MANAGER, qualified; a steady competent man, not over 35, may acquire a business without outlay of his own money; liberal salary and house rent. Address, "Rad," 197 Shirland Road, Paddington.

AT once, an Assistant (indoor) about 21 years of age, accustomed to a Country business. State full particulars as to age, salary, experience, with reference, to H. Barton, Pharmaceutical Chemist, St. Ives, Hunts.

J. C. POTTAGE, Homœopathic Chemist, 117 Princes Street, Edinburgh, is in want of an active and obliging Assistant (outdoors); state salary, with references; a knowledge of Homœopathy is not essential.

WANTED, for July 1 or sooner, in Hamburgh, a good English and French Correspondent for a Chemical Work and Wholesale Drug business. Address, 31/60, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

THOROUGHLY competent Assistant for a good class Prescribing and Proprietary business; qualification not necessary; abstainer preferred. Apply, J. Griffith Isaac, Chemist, Neath. Vacancy for an Apprentice.

MANAGER for Mixed Country business; able to prescribe and extract teeth; single man (indoors) seeking permanency preferred, must be energetic and pushing; short hours; no Sunday duty. Statefully age, height, if married what family, qualification, salary required references, experience, if abstainer, when disengaged, and enclose carte, to Griffin, Chemist, Kidderminster.

WANTED, a Junior or Improver to attend to Surgeon's Retail; ample time for study. Apply, before 12 or after 6 to Dr. Ambrose, The Mount, Whitechapel, E.

WANTED for abroad, an Assistant, aged about 27, with some knowledge of Instruments and Sundries; not necessarily qualified, but possessed of exceptional references. Apply, by letter, to B., 14 Bunhill Row, London, E.C.

TRAVELLERS, with good connection amongst Chemists and Druggists, wanted to sell on commission the "Abbot" Polishing Soap, which is now being extensively advertised. Apply to Chas. Stanley & Son, Wath, Rotherham.

WANTED, Junior; aged about 20; must have good address; abstainer preferred; comfortable home; no Sunday duty; hours light; no heavy trade. Send photo, state age, salary, height, &c., to G. E. Crick, Maldon, Essex.

AN Assistant, not under 23; an accurate dispenser, of good address and obliging business habits. Apply, stating age, height, and salary required, with references, enclosing carte (to be returned), to W. J. Barnes, Chemist, Dover.

MANAGER (Branch) at once; young qualified man of good address, for good-class trade in pleasant suburb, moderate salary, and commission. Apply, Mr. Boyes, Baiss Bros., Jewry Street, before 10 A.M., or by letter, with full particulars.

WANTED, a competent Assistant, aged about 24 (indoors), for a good-class country business; must be well up in dispensing, and a good counterman; satisfactory references indispensable. Apply, Morgan & Lawley, Kidderminster.

ASSISTANT (indoors) for good Country Retail and Dispensing; salary £40 per annum; good counterman, and obliging. Apply, stating age, experience, height, and enclosing carte (to be returned), to John Gilling, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Saffron Walden.

MANAGER (qualified), at once (outdoors), for new Branch business; good prescriber indispensable; must be energetic, gentlemanly, and accustomed to management; one desiring a permanency preferred. Apply, with references and photo, to X., Bleasdale & Co., York.

WANTED, in about a fortnight, a qualified Assistant (Extractor preferred), to take Management of a small Mixed business in the country, will be able to take rooms on the premises. Apply, stating age, salary required, reference, &c., to H. Rotherham, Eckington, Derbyshire.

A QUALIFIED Assistant (Indoors); aged about 25; accustomed to Country business, small town; hours 8 to 8; close Thursdays at 4; Saturdays 8 to 10; no Sunday duty. Apply, giving usual particulars and enclose carte, to Ballard & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Faringdon, Berks.

FRANCE, BIARRITZ.—At once, a good English Assistant, well up in his business; in application please state age, salary required, where last employed, experience, whether qualified, and length of engagement desired. Apply by letter to London Dispensary, Place St. Eugénie 19, Biarritz.

AT once.—A competent Assistant, about 24; an accurate Dispenser, of good address and obliging business habits; must write a good hand. A personal interview desirable, or if by letter state age, height, references, and salary required (Indoors), with photo, to D. Harrice, Chemist, Elgin Avenue, London, W.

QUALIFIED Assistant wanted, end of June; aged about 23; abstainer, and member of some Church preferred; must be accustomed to good-class Dispensing business. Please send full particulars, with salary required, and enclose photo, or apply personally, to Atkinson, 25 Westow Hill, Upper Norwood, S.E.

WANTED, at once, two experienced Assistants as Countermen in a brisk Retail business; must be qualified, active, and industrious; hours 8 to 8, Saturdays to 10; no Sunday trade; outdoors. Apply, stating age, height, salary required, references, and enclose photo, to Henry Hodder & Co., Broad Street, Bristol.

MANAGER, qualified, of good business, temperance habits, wanted at once, for Branch near the sea and harbour; married preferred; light business; short hours; succession offered on easy terms to suitable man. Apply in first instance with photo, personal particulars, and references, to W. Hindle, Gorleston, Gt. Yarmouth.

WANTED, by a wholesale drug and drysaltery firm in Dublin, a Junior Drug Assistant, a qualified Pharmaceutical Chemist of some ability, who has had some wholesale experience; his character must bear strict investigation. Apply, stating salary expected, to 38/25, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WANTED, Junior, about 20, immediately, with some knowledge Dispensing; General Agricultural business; senior kept, with porter, boy, and clerk; hours easy; board in, but bedroom provided out of house. Send full particulars, reference to last employer, salary required, and portrait (to be returned next post). Tomlinson, Chelmsford, Essex.

WANTED, immediately, good Junior (indoors), about 20, accustomed to Dispensing and Prescribing business; of steady habits; time for study; personal application preferred, if not, enclose photo, stating age, salary, &c. Also, immediately, qualified man (indoors); 23; able to Prescribe and Extract; state salary. Apply, Harwood, 69 New Road, Woolwich.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL—Continued.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—Price £220: General Light Retail and Prescribing Business; several own Proprietaries; good fixtures, and good position; returns £300; has and can do £15 per week. Address, A. B., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

SUBURB OF LONDON.—A good-class Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns £750; substantially fitted in best mahogany, and well stocked; rent £50 on lease, good house; garden; price £425, for which full value is offered; owner leaving London. "Suburb," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

DEVON.—Unopposed good-class Country Retail and Dispensing, with small amount of Stationery; returns £550; very profitable trade; price £350; handsome pharmacy, with first-class residence and large garden well-stocked with fruit-trees, greenhouse, &c., &c. Apply in first instance to J. W., 7 The Parade, Bromley, Kent.

CHEMIST'S TRANSFER.—A gentleman, having a very good Family Retail, returns £800, in an excellent inland health-resort, would enter into exchange negotiations with anyone desiring to move to such from manufacturing or agricultural centre, with returns about £2,000. Address, "Lithia," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

FOR £22 cash to immediate purchaser, profitable little Prescribing Business, including Stock and Fittings, capable of great extension; doing under loose attention £5 weekly; proprietor giving up trade, having other pursuit; house with possession immediately; rent £24. Apply, "Viator," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

IN centre of good agricultural district, a genuine Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business, with small agency, returning nearly £600, with room for increase; very little booking; many villages round; Dentist much wanted; large house, good business premises; well stocked; price £350. "Delta," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

£300.—RETAIL and Prescribing Business, with Medicine (best trade), in good main road at Poplar; returns about £700, good profits; shop is well-fitted and stocked; 9-roomed house, low rent; selling through illness; price £300; only requires seeing. Address, "Poplar," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

PATENT Medicine for disposal owing to ill-health; established 14 years; average profit, net, after paying all advertising expenses, for last 2 years, over £200 per annum, for last 4 years £150, and for last 7 years £120; genuine and open to strictest investigation; references to wholesale and retail. Address, P.M., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

FOR immediate disposal, owing to the death of the proprietor, a genuine Retail and Prescribing Business in S.E. London; good house and business premises, with valuable lease; trams and omnibuses pass the door; a good opening for Dentistry, gross profits last year over £246; no reasonable offer refused. Apply, 64/5, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

GENUINE Retail Drug Business for sale; established 20 years ago by present proprietor, who is retiring from retail; long lease, as lock-up shop, or with house; 10 minutes from London Bridge, Surrey side; thickly populated; very brisk ready-money drug trade, with two or three good proprietary lines. Address, "Practical Chemist," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

OLD-ESTABLISHED Herbalist's Business for sale, situated in a busy thoroughfare in the centre of the city of Newcastle-on-Tyne; shop well adapted to the trade, and well advertised about entire district; capital turnover for pushing man; large business in private cases; stock, fixtures, and goodwill, including treble-action beer-pumps, over 100 drawers, show-case, and window-fittings; also everything appertaining to the botanic trade; cash price £140. Address, K. W., to Messrs. Potter & Clarke, 5, 6, and 7 Raven Row, London, E.

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COMMODIOUS FREEHOLD HOUSE, Shop, Garden, and Premises in country market town, with goodwill and stock-in-trade of old established Chemist's Business.

THE PROPERTY is situate in the main street, and is being offered for sale owing to the death of the late owner and occupier.

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FOR PARTICULARS apply to Mr. A. S. Allen, Solicitor, Bromyard.

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IMMEDIATELY, a reliable Retail and Dispensing Business, within a hundred miles of London; must have a decent house and show a net profit of not less than £300 a year; cash ready up to £1,100; a fair price will be paid to secure a suitable investment. Send full particulars in confidence, to "Minor," c/o Mr. Workman, 91 Evelyn Street, Deptford.

WANTED.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

FITTINGS for a Chemist's shop, 15 ft. by 17 ft.; must be good and cheap; no rubbish; drawers, shop rounds, counters, dispensing-screens, ointment-jars, swan-neck carboys (5), &c., &c. "Rex," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

FOR SALE.

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FOR SALE.—Complete Fittings of a Chemist's shop, including Shop-rounds, Show-jars, Show-cases, Drugs, Sundries, &c.; recently removed; a good opportunity for new beginner or branch shop. Address, 65/19, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

TO Chemists and Druggists.—For sale, 4 elegant Dispensing Screens; 20 Nests of Druggists' Drawers with glass labels, crystal knobs; splendid Wall Case in Mahogany; 4 magnificent Druggists' Bent Counter Show Cases; Window Enclosures; a number of Carboys; only suitable for a first-class shop; to be sacrificed; also the entire Fittings of a first-class Chemist's Shop to be sold in one lot. Edwards & Fothergill, Old Haymarket, Liverpool.

TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

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R. WRIGHT, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Buxton, has a vacancy for an Apprentice.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

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JUNIOR or Improver; Light Retail Dispensing Business in Midlands. Apply, W. T., 71 Tollington Park, Holloway, London, N.

JUNIOR; immediately. Apply, with full particulars and photo (to be returned), to F. C., 16 Woodbury Park Road, Tunbridge Wells.

QUALIFIED Assistant for a Cash trade (branch), indoors; salary and commission. Apply, W. H. Hooper, 59 High St., Peckham, S.E.

ASSISTANT, qualified preferred; accustomed to good-class Dispensing business. Apply with particulars, to C. A. Smith, Ventnor, I.W.

WANTED, qualified Assistant, aged 30, unmarried, as Manager for drug company in Shanghai; must have knowledge of aerated waters manufacture, and be able to undertake any ordinary analysis; good salary offered; 3 or 5 years' engagement. Apply, stating age and experience, enclosing testimonials and giving references, to X. Y. Z., c/o Duncan, Flockhart, & Co., Edinburgh.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Continued.

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ANNUAL SUMMER ISSUE

JULY 30, 1892,

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Each page must be headed "Supplement to The Chemist and Druggist, July 30, 1892"

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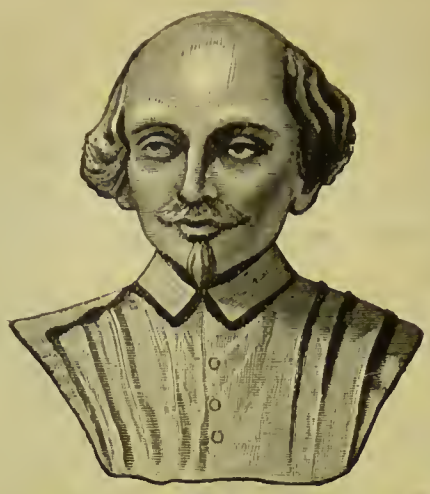

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HIGHEST PRIZE MEDAL,

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Year	No. of Members	Dividend
1878	119	None
1879	350	None
1880	430	None
1881	540	None
1882	615	3½
1883	708	5

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESSES:
Rubine, London.
Chemists, Starbeck, Harrogate.
Camwal, Bristol.

STRENGTHENED AND SUPPORTED BY THE APPROBATION OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

Year	No. of Members	Dividend
1884	908	6
1885	1,193	6
1886	1,463	6
1887	1,612	7½
1888	1,892	5
1889	2,051	7½
1890	2,088	8¾
1891	2163	10%

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	In Corked Bots.	In Syphons.
Carbonated Water	1/-	1/6
Soda 5 Grains to Half-Pint	1/-	1/6
Soda B.P. 15	1/-	1/6
Potash 5	1/-	1/6
Potash B.P. 15	1/-	1/6
Seltzer	1/-	1/6
Lemonade	1/-	2/6
Lime Juice	1/-	2/6
Ginger Ale	1/-	2/6
Ginger Beer, Glass	1/-	2/6
Lithia, B.P., 5 grains to Half-pint	1/6	2/6
Iron and Quinine Water	1/6	—
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Syphons, 24*s.* per dozen. Cases—3 dozen 3*s.* 6*d.*; 4 dozen 4*s.* 6*d.*; 6 dozen 5*s.* 6*d.* each. Empties allowed for at same prices.
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In 26-oz. bottles, handsomely labelled and capsuled. Raspberry, Strawberry, Cherry, Red Currant, Black Currant, Pine Apple, &c., 8/- per dozen. Lime Fruit Cordial, 6/6 per dozen. Bottles charged 1/- per dozen, and allowed for on return.

☞ A holder (Chemist) of £1 share is entitled to all the advantages of this Association.
SAMPLE CASE OF WATERS SENT FREE.
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The Chemists' Aerated and Mineral Waters Association, Limited,

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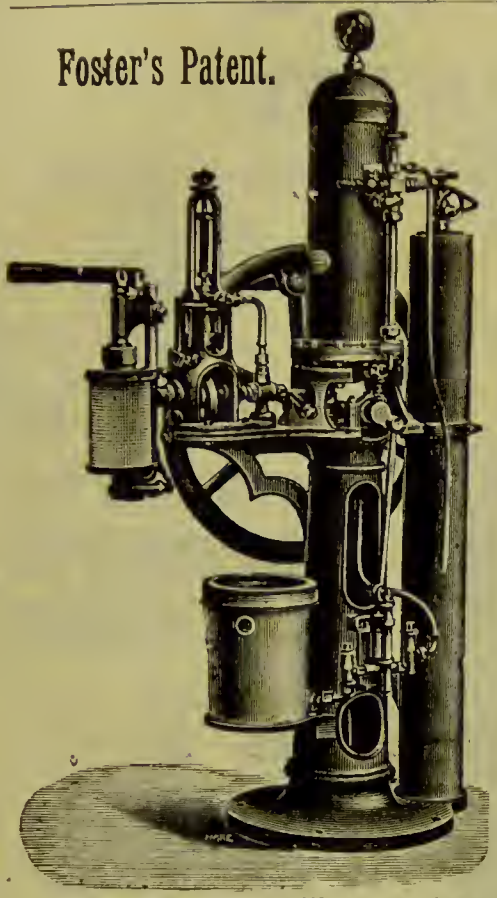
SODA WATER MAKING

WITH

LIQUEFIED CARBONIC ACID GAS.

Foster's Patent.



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Producing capacity, by hand power, 60 dozens per hour.

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These Machines occupy little space, and are ready for use immediately! They require no fixing! Are self-contained and produce soda water, lemonade, &c., of the highest class and greatest purity, at a minimum of cost.

THE "NIAGARA" BOTTLE

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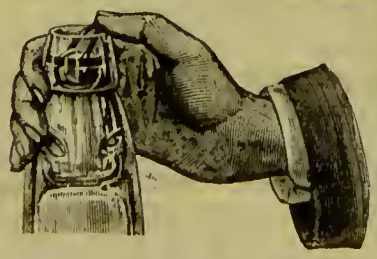

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Nickel-plating Tops from 4d. each.
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Purveyors of Table Waters by Royal Warrant

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1	2	3	4	5	8 pint.
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Including two funnels and stopper for charging.

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SEVEN PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED.

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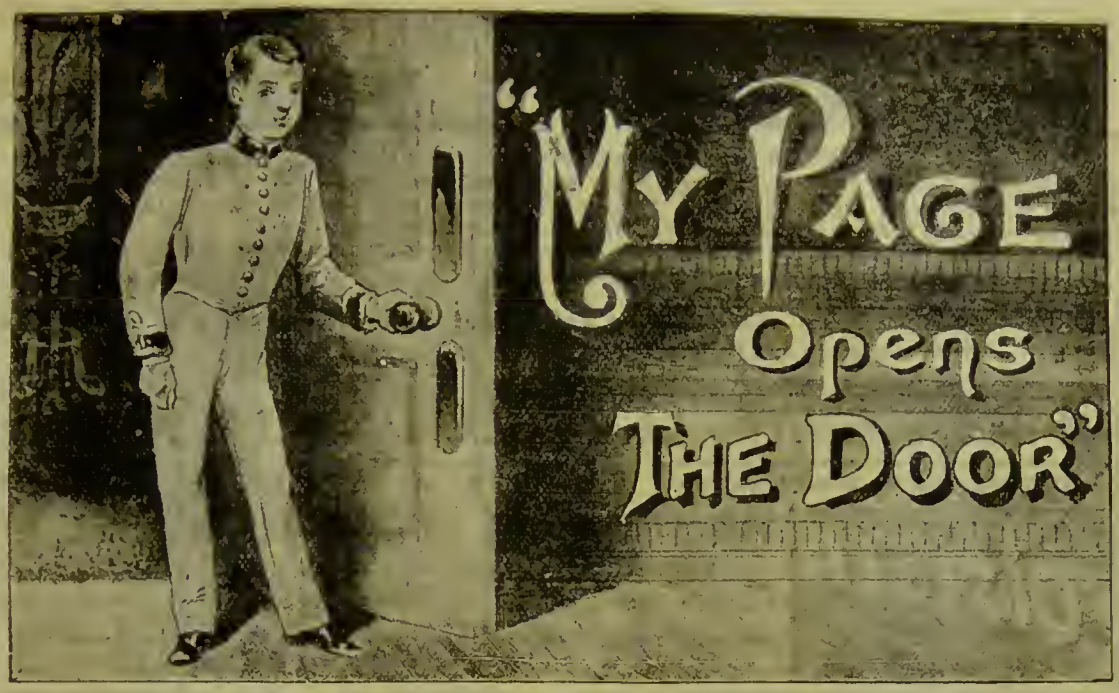

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Prepared from Sound Ripe Fruit in a Powder or Crystal form, and makes with Boiling Water and Sugar the most superb Fruit Syrups possible.

IT SHOULD BE NOTED that being in a powder form they will retain their flavour, &c., very much better than a syrup or liquid preparation, to which injurious preservatives are frequently added to make them keep.

We guarantee ours perfectly pure and wholesome, as reported by Dr. Hill Hassall, M.D., the great authority on food, &c.

The flavours are Lemon, Orange, Raspberry, Pineapple, Strawberry, Cherry, Lime Fruit, &c. Packed in attractive form.

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OIL OF LEMON

Oleum Limonis sine terpeno (Heinrich Haensel).

Spec. gravity 0·9003 (vide Professor Dr. Geissler's report in 1881). Boiling point between 225° and 235° C. Absolutely soluble in diluted spirit. Purest and most powerful Aroma and Taste. Pre-eminently suitable for making Soluble Essence of Lemon, for which EVEN PROOF SPIRIT may be used. ½ drachm of Heinrich Haensel's Terpeneless Concentrated Non-Clouding Oil of Lemon (dissolved in same quantity ½ drachm, alcohol 60 o.p.) is more than sufficient to 1 gallon of Syrup of extra-superfine quality for making Lemonade of a remarkably pure and sweet Lemon bouquet.

CAUTION.—*Beware of useless imitations which are being offered under similar names but are not completely free from terpene, and therefore of much less solubility and less value.*

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ESSENCE OF BEEF.

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The "O.K." Bouillon is the best and cheapest Beef Tea ever put before the public. It is made in England from British Beef. It can be sold as low as 6*d*. per tin.

CONCENTRATED BEEF TEA, MEAT LOZENGES.

MASON'S MALTED FOOD FOR INFANTS.

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PETER TYRER'S MENTHOL

GOOD VALUE

GOOD VALUE

5/6

FIG. A. FIG. B. REVERSIBLE. BOTTLE. VASE. PEDESTAL.

TYRER'S SPECIAL 1d. BOTTLE at 5/6.

1d. { Assorted, Bottle, Pedestal, and Reversible or Vase. } 6/- gross. | **2d.** { Fig. A., Stained, and Fig. B., Varnished } 12/- gross. | **3d.** { Fig. C., Barrel, Polished Willow, and Fig. F., Draughtsman, Stained and Varnished } 16/- gross

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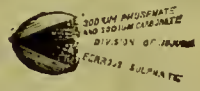

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ESTABLISHED 1859 AS A MONTHLY. SINCE MARCH, 1886, A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

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BRANCH OFFICE, FINK'S BUILDINGS, MELBOURNE, AUSTRALASIA.

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South African Pharmaceutical Association.
The Pharmaceutical Association of New Zealand.
The Central Association of New Zealand.
Otago Pharmaceutical Association.
The Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.
The Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.
Tasmanian Pharmaceutical Society.

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Summary.

WE give a contrast of the Minor examination as conducted at Edinburgh and London.

THE important alterations in the inland postal regulations are dealt with on the next page.

PARTICULARS of the registration of the firm A. & F. Pears, as a limited company, are given under the section "New Companies."

WE give a report of the meeting of the Paris Pharmaceutical Society held on Wednesday, at which M. Moisson lectured on "Boron."

THE London section of the Society of Chemical Industry has agreed to present an address of condolence to Madame August W. von Hofmann.

THE General Medical Council has removed the names of several medical men from the Register for "infamous conduct" in a professional sense.

THE importance of every-day testing of drugs is emphasised by Mr. Denham, of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland, in a note on page 803.

NOTTINGHAM CHEMISTS advocate abolition of the medicine-stamp duty. Similar views were expressed at the meeting of the Midland Counties Association last week.

AN unusually large number of deaths from poison have occurred this past week, and several coroners and juries have spoken of the necessity for further restriction on the sale of poisons.

OUR Bankruptcy reports include full particulars of the insolvency of John Silver, who appears to have ended a somewhat sad career as a chemist and maker of patent pills and ointment.

WE make a selection from a large mass of correspondence which we have received regarding the sale of poisonous proprietary medicines by unqualified persons. This is printed in the Correspondence section. The subject is also commented upon editorially.

IN some parts of the country chemists are making it known, through the local press, that certain poisonous medicines can be legally obtained only from them, and are offering to take over the stocks of such articles from unregistered vendors.

PROF. ATTFIELD has presented to the Medical Council his sixth report on the British Pharmacopœia. He says that "lac sulphuris" must be a synonym of "sulphur præcip." in the next Pharmacopœia. This and the other subjects in the report are dealt with in our Editorial pages.

MILK OF SULPHUR figures once more in our Legal reports. This time the prosecutor says precipitated sulphur was asked for, and that when an article labelled "Milk of sulphur" was supplied, he called attention to the circumstance, and was told that the articles were alike. The case is adjourned to hear what the wholesale house has to say. Saffron and seidlitz powders are also among the drugs respecting which actions under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act are reported.

AT THE COUNTER.

A VERY phonetic order sent by a Runcorn chemist is "A bottle of Winsers suin surop."

IN a Derbyshire collection the most original orders are "Ox millers squlls," "2*d.* of sqnsh chips," "3*d.* hormonneir," and "1*d.* linseed to make potles with."

LEICESTERSHIRE customers send for "Tormenting-powder," "Tincker of mur," "Canferatiloil," "Jenshion-root," "Inficting-powder for the room," "Perrumem bark," "Heathen wine" (vin. quiniæ), and "Boque is they have it, if not mon boque" (ess. bouquet or Mona bouquet).

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

WE are now preparing our Summer Issue. Wholesale and manufacturing firms are invited to get circulars ready for it, to be published as supplements. Full particulars of this very effective method of advertising will be supplied by the Publisher on application.

b

English News.

New Post office Regulations.

The following new regulations came into force on June 1. The charge for redirection of letters is abolished, and no letter, if reposted within twenty-four hours after delivery, will be liable to charge for redirection, and if it does not appear to have been opened. Postcards, book-packets, sample-packets, newspapers, and parcels will still be liable, when redirected, to additional postage, except in cases where a notice of removal has been received from the addressee. Letters from abroad, and also letters directed to places abroad, will also be exempt from a redirection charge. The expression "book-packet" for the future will mean books, written or printed matter not of the nature of a letter, sketches, drawings, photographs, maps, plans, charts, and the binding of such articles, providing it be not made of glass or any exceptionally brittle or fragile substance; also invoices, orders for goods, credit-notes, advice-notes, way-bills, bills of lading, receipts, statements of accounts, prices current, market reports, manuscript for press and printed proofs, examination-papers, circulars (*i.e.*, printed notices and letters), deeds, agreements, proposals and policies of insurance, powers of attorney, proxy papers, voting papers, certificates, licences, notices, returns, reports, and certificates made or given by officers of a court of justice or other public officers, with a general provision that any written matter on the document, &c., shall only be a necessary part of such. Pattern-packets will be allowed, and in addition to patterns, any article or document transmissible in a book-packet. Newspapers, if posted unpaid, or insufficiently paid, will be charged double postage at the newspaper-rate instead of at the book-post rate, while newspapers containing book-post enclosures will be charged as book-packets, and not as letter-packets.

Portland Cement from Alkali Waste.

At a meeting of the Nottingham section of the Society of Chemical Industry last week a paper was read by Mr. Charles Spackman "On the manufacture of Portland cement from alkali waste after treatment by the Chance sulphur-recovery process," in which the author drew attention to the fact that the presence of calcium sulphate in the cement, if not exceeding 5 per cent., increased the strength of the cement, but caused it to set more slowly. There is too much of the sulphate in alkali waste, and the proportion has to be reduced, after which the cements produced from the waste are stronger than those made by the ordinary process.

Midland Counties Chemists' Association.

The annual meeting of the Midland Counties Chemists Association was held on May 26 at the Mason College, Birmingham. Mr. A. Southall (president) occupied the chair, and there were present Councillor Barclay, Messrs. Charles Thompson (vice-president), James Hinds, George Elliott, G. E. Perry, C. M. K. Bourne, T. W. Lowther, W. R. Sellick (Stourbridge), F. J. Gibson (Wolverhampton), J. T. Barrett (Leamington), Thonger, and F. H. Alcock (hon. sec.).

The President, in moving the adoption of the report and statement of accounts (particulars of which we published last week), said the past year had been about as successful as usual. The lectures and meetings had been, on the whole, well attended. At their first meeting Sir James Sawyer delivered an excellent address—(hear, hear)—on the discouragement of "cheapness" in dispensing. It was commented on by the London daily press, as well as by the trade papers, and the advantage of having pure drugs, to be purchased at a moderate price, was emphasised. They, unfortunately, had not succeeded in establishing classes for students. They had lived in hopes that they might have become affiliated in some way with the Mason College, but had not been able to accomplish this. They trusted that when the Pharmacy Bill was approved by Parliament, and students had a curriculum to get through, they would be able to get young men to the classes. There would, doubtless, then be a rush of students, for they would not be able to go up to London, get six or ten months' cramming there, and then pass their examinations. The library of the Association had been well used this year, and the circulation of books had been larger than usual. The President, having made reference to the cricket, tennis, and cycling sections which the Association had established, spoke of the many deaths of eminent pharmacists which had occurred during the year, and afterwards touched upon the legal questions which had affected the trade. It was now incumbent upon sellers, he was glad to say, to label all patent medicines which contained poison with the word "poison," together with the name of the seller. That would be to the advantage of the qualified chemist, as hitherto patent medicines had been sold by those who knew little or nothing about chemicals or drugs. (Hear, hear.) Alluding to the proposed orphan asylum, he expressed the hope, if the scheme were carried out, that Birmingham would not be behindhand in providing some of the "needful." (Applause.)

Mr. Barrett, in seconding, said they had been told from time to time that the Poisons Bill had not been of much service, but they now learned, perhaps for the first time, that the measure was of a greater service than any of them might have anticipated.

Councillor Barclay said the report certainly did not contain a large amount of matter calling for comment. He was sorry that they were still without classes in connection with the Association, but he believed they would not be able to provide such classes until they were forced. That, he supposed, was a question only of a short time. It had been a fearful thing that strong poisons should be sold by unqualified persons just because they had on a patent-medicine stamp. The public were gulled, to a great extent, by those patent medicines; they were impressed by the patent-medicine stamp, and they seemed to think that the patent drug had some particular virtue. The Poisons Act had been, therefore, more or less of a dead letter. Now that the chlorodyne prosecution had taken place, patent medicines would be brought under the same category as ordinary medicines. That, of course, would compel such medicines to be sold only by qualified chemists, and the public would now have the protection to which they were entitled. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Perry said he thought the Association was spending more than it could afford, and he thought it would be necessary that the subscriptions should be increased. He found that, while their subscription was 2*s.* 6*d.* per annum, their expenditure was 3*s.* 6*d.*

The report was then adopted.

On the motion of Mr. Perry, seconded by Mr. Barrett, it was resolved to ask the Council if it was possible to arrange for an excursion during the season.

Mr. Thompson moved, "That it be an instruction to the incoming Council to increase the number of its representatives in the sixteen principal cities and towns within a radius of thirty miles of Birmingham," and "that the local secretaries in those towns be *ex-officio* members of that Council."

Mr. Barrett seconded the proposition, which was carried.

Votes of thanks were passed to the President and other officers of the Society for their services during the past year. The Council of the previous year was unanimously re-elected.

After the meeting a supper was held at the Colonnade Hotel. Mr. Southall presided, and about thirty members were present. The principal toasts were "The Pharmaceutical Society," proposed by Mr. Perry, and replied for by the chairman and Mr. Charles Thompson (the Society's local secretary); "The Midland Counties Chemists' Association," submitted by Mr. Jarvis, and acknowledged by Mr. Barrett; "The Honorary Secretary," proposed by Mr. Barrett, to which Mr. Alcock briefly responded. "The Visitors" were also toasted by Mr. Barrett, and acknowledged by Mr. Elliott (Walsall). Songs during the evening were contributed by Messrs. Nicholson, Page, Child, Vaughan, Perry, and others.

Presentation to Mr. Ivan Levinstein.

A complimentary dinner was given on Friday last, May 27, to Mr. Ivan Levinstein, chairman of the Manchester section of the Society of Chemical Industry, and also of the Chemical Committee of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, at the Victoria Hotel, Manchester. Sir H. Roscoe,

M.P., had hoped to preside, but was prevented by indisposition. He wrote saying that the acknowledgments of all interested in the progress of chemical industry in this country were due to Mr. Levinstein, not only for the establishment of his model works, but also for the great energy which he had thrown into the general question of industrial education, and especially into the proceedings of the Manchester section of the Society of Chemical Industry. In Sir Henry Roscoe's absence the chair was occupied by Dr. Bowman. Alderman Bailey was in the vice-chair. The health of the guest was proposed by the Vice-Chairman, and during the evening the Chairman presented to the guest a silver dessert service of handsome design and workmanship, subscribed for by friends and admirers in token of the great services rendered by Mr. Levinstein to the chemical and allied industries. Among those who contributed to the complimentary oratory of the evening were Mr. Thomas Tyrer (London), Professor Watson Smith, Mr. Thomas Wardle, Mr. Harry Grimshaw, Dr. Dreyfus, Mr. Carter Bell, and Mr. G. E. Davis.

Nightshade for Horse-radish.

Mrs. Rutter has died at Cambridge through an unusual misadventure. She used in cooking a root of what she believed to be horse-radish, but what was afterwards found to be nightshade, and having eaten some of it at dinner was seized with an illness which has proved fatal. Her children, who shared the food, are seriously ill.

The Newcastle Firemen.

A monumental obelisk is to be erected in Elswick Cemetery as a memorial to the three Newcastle firemen whose intrepidity lost them their lives at the fire in Messrs. Mawson & Swan's, chemical manufacturers, Mosley Street. It will be remembered that the men died from the effects of the chemical fumes At a meeting of the subscribers to the relief fund it was stated that the necessities of the various cases having been attended to, there remained a balance of 80*l.*, and this sum, it was thought, could not be better spent than upon a memorial to the firemen. The work will be entrusted to Messrs. B. Donaldson & Co., who will introduce some designs in relief appropriate to the monument.

Burglaries.

Early on Sunday morning, the premises of Mr. Thomas, chemist and stationer, Penarth Road, Cardiff, were broken into by thieves. Entrance was effected by cutting out a pane of glass in the window of the back kitchen, which enabled the burglars to pull back the bolt of the door. Apparently, however, they were surprised in their work, as the only thing stolen was a purse containing about 8*s.*, which had been placed on a dresser-shelf the previous evening. The missing purse, minus its contents, was found on the roof of some outbuildings.

William Allen, tramp, was charged on remand at Oxford with burglariously entering the house No. 3 Diamond Terrace, Summertown, during the night of May 11 or the morning of May 12, and stealing a morning coat, three pipes, pair of scissors, purse containing 3*s.* in silver, tobacco-pouch, and a quantity of food, value 2*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*, the property of Henry James Robert Brooks, chemist and druggist. The prisoner was committed for trial at the assizes.

Carbolic Poisonings.

At Liverpool on Saturday last, an inquest was held on the body of Annie Hughes, 17, whose parents reside at Holywell. The deceased, was employed as a nurse at the Asylum, Rainhill, until about a fortnight ago, when she left, broken down by the great strain of her duties upon her mind, and went to live with a married sister in Gwydir Street, Toxteth Park. On Wednesday she went after a situation in an office, and on returning to her sister's disappointed, she cried bitterly. On the following afternoon, during her sister's absence, she drank some carbolic acid which she had purchased at the shop of Mr. Partridge, chemist, Admiral Street, and on her sister returning home she found her lying on the hearthrug foaming at the mouth. An emetic of salt-and-water was immediately administered to her and a doctor sent for, but she died shortly afterwards. The jury found that the deceased committed suicide whilst suffering from temporary mental derangement, and expressed their deep sympathy with her relatives.

An inquest was held at Greenwich on Friday of last week, on the body of William Grantham, 30, of 5 Victoria Terrace, Lewisham, whose death from carbolic-acid poisoning we mentioned last week. The Coroner said he could not understand why carbolic acid did not come under the Poisons Act. A verdict of death from suffocation, caused by swallowing carbolic acid, was returned.

On Wednesday morning a middle-aged man, named Benjamin Kenz, who carried on business in Liverpool as a printer and stationer, committed suicide by drinking carbolic acid in his office.

The Law and the Sale of Poisons.

An inquest was held on May 20, at North Shields, touching the death of Mary J. Baister, widow, aged 55, who lived with her daughter-in-law at 193 Stephenson Street. Deceased died from the effects of phosphor-paste, which she had taken on the previous Monday, after a quarrel with her daughter-in-law. James Gibson, chemist and druggist, 110 Charlotte Street, North Shields, said he knew the deceased, who very frequently went to his shop. On the previous Tuesday she purchased a bottle of Roth's phosphor-paste, which cost 3*d.* He did not enter the purchase in the "poison-book," as it was not one of the articles scheduled. There was no mention of poison on the label, but there was a caution upon it. There was nothing in the appearance of the woman to cause the least suspicion. A verdict of suicide was returned.

At Sunderland Infirmary, May 30, the adjourned inquest was held on the body of Samuel J. Brewis, miner, who died on May 13 from the effects, it was supposed, of opium-poisoning. William Frederick Keating Stock, analyst for the county of Durham, deposed to analysing the contents of the stomach, and to finding therein the constituents of opium. He could not tell the exact amount taken, but he thought it quite conclusive that a poisonous dose had been taken. He thought death was due to opium-poisoning. The Coroner: Do you think it is safe to the public to leave the sale of laudanum as it is at present? Witness: I do not. I have objected several times to it in my reports to the County Council. You can get fly-poison, vermin-poison, or any poison without signing for it. The law wants amending very much indeed. The Coroner, in summing up, said the question of the sale of laudanum was a very serious one indeed, and he thoroughly agreed with Mr. Stock that the law required amending in this respect. The jury found that the man had died from opium-poisoning, and added that their views on the sale of laudanum were similar to those expressed by the Coroner.

Nottingham Chemists Oppose the Medicine-Stamp.

The Nottingham and Notts Chemists' Association held its annual meeting on May 25. The Mayor, Mr. Fitzhugh, presided, and among those present were Messrs. W H. Parker, J. Wilford, Bolton, Beverley, Beilby, Dennis, Middleton, R. Jackson, Savage, W. Widdowson, R. Widdowson, Rayson, Sergeant, and Gill (honorary secretary). The report referred principally to the educational work of the Association, which included lectures and laboratory work on pharmaceutical chemistry by Professor Clowes, lectures and demonstrations on materia medica by Dr. C. Haydon White, and lectures and demonstrations on physics by Professor Heaton. Numerically the Society had remained unchanged. The officers were generally re-elected. In the course of the meeting, a discussion on the medicine-stamp was introduced by the president, and continued by Messrs. Bolton, Parker, Beverley, Beilby, Wilford, and Middleton. It was pointed out that, owing to the comprehensive wording of the Acts, it was impossible for a chemist to carry on his business without at some time unconsciously infringing the law. The uncertainty as to the liability of preparations to stamp-duty was so great that even the Commissioners of Stamps had at one time marked a label liable, and a short time afterwards marked the same label not liable; this vagueness, coupled with the fact that a premium was offered to informers, constituted a grave injustice, and subjected chemists to an underhand surveillance, which was abhorrent to every law-abiding citizen. In addition, it was felt that the medicine-stamp itself was a gross injustice, for it not only imposed

tax on the medicines of sick persons, and threw on chemists the responsibility of collecting the same, but it also taxed the chemist's name and brains, a tax that no other class of tradesmen was subjected to. The unanimous opinion of the meeting was that some steps ought to be taken to alter this state of affairs; but, in view of the approaching dissolution of Parliament, the present time did not seem opportune. It was hoped, however, that at the first favourable opportunity the matter would be brought forward.

Birmingham Notes.

Mr. Mackey, of Tunstall, has followed the usual custom of photo-chemists and introduced a dark room in his shop for the use of his customers.

In a leading thoroughfare of a pottery-town (Burslem), in a herbalist's shop are such articles as "Ground," "Senar," "Chamermile," and "Quasher" duly ticketed so.

A well-known physician in Birmingham is causing much consternation amongst those pharmacists whose materia medica studies have become somewhat rusty. He prescribes tinct. picræna excelsæ, tinct. cal. jat., tinct. abelmoschi, and generally prefers to give unusual names to very common drugs when prescribing their preparations.

The emissaries of the Public Analyst's department are most active just now in this city. Amongst the articles selected for inspection are saffron, arrowroot, sp. ammon. arom., sp. æth. nit., chlorodyne loz., paregoric, linseed-meal, tinct. iodi, and an ugly-looking mixture containing potassium iodide as the most important ingredient. One pharmacist within the past few months has been called upon no less than a dozen times for 6*d.* worth of saffron.

The Mattei Committee.

There is some trouble in Mr. Stead's Mattei Investigation Committee. Dr. Samuel Kennedy and his son have withdrawn from it because (they allege) the results are being prejudiced by three members of the committee publishing letters on the subject. They single out Mr. Lawson Tait, remarking, "he writes:—'My doubts have been verified.' We ask how? for, as far as we know, Mr. Lawson Tait, beyond lending the support of his name, has in no other way taken any steps to enable him to give an opinion, having never attended a meeting of the committee or set eyes on one of the patients under treatment." To that Mr. Tait replies: "They drag my name into the discussion simply for having stated that my doubts had been verified. My doubts consisted in this, that the Messrs. Kennedy would not tackle any case of real cancer. I sent them cases of real cancer and they declined to undertake them. . . . I visited the cases in hospital that I had sent there, found that the Messrs. Kennedy refused to treat them, and that a large ward which had been placed at the disposal of the committee and Messrs. Kennedy had for two months never had a patient in it. Therefore I concluded that the undertaking of the Messrs. Kennedy was little better than a joke."

Medical "Covering."

The General Medical Council had several cases of "infamous conduct" under consideration at the meeting which was concluded last Saturday. The first case was that of Mr. C. Augustus Bynoe, L.R.C.P.E., &c., 31 Tavistock Square, W.C., who did not appear (because he happens to be in prison just now), and whose name was removed. Mr. David Flyman Dyte, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.S.A., and L.R.C.P.L., 12 Derby Street, King's Cross, W.C., in March last was convicted at the North London Police Court of issuing a false certificate of death. Mr. Dyte had an unqualified assistant, named Henry Smythe, in charge of a branch two and a half miles from his residence, and it was in respect to this practice that the certificate was given. In spite of appealing letters from Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson, Dr. Langdon Down, Dr. Hughlings Jackson, and others, who testified to Mr. Dyte's ability and good character, the Council directed his name to be erased from the Register. Next came the case of Mr. John Gunn, L.F.P.S.G., Kilmarnock. This was also for giving death and vaccination certificates in respect of cases attended by his unqualified assistant. After hearing Mr. Gunn, the Council came to the conclusion that his conduct had not been "infamous in a professional sense." Mr. Edmund Byron de Bonne Robertson, L.F.P.S.G., of Croydon, also appeared to answer a charge of "covering." While he lived at Hove an unqualified man carried on his branch dispensary at Croydon, and a death which occurred in the practice was the subject of an inquiry by the coroner. Mr. Robertson's name was ordered to be removed from the Register. Mr. David Cargill Martin, M.D. (Ireland), of Stourport, was charged with being "in the employment of certain unqualified persons who, under the name of the Stourport Amalgamated Friendly Societies and Medical Aid Association, supplied medical aid, advice, and prescriptions at a profit." It appeared that Dr. Cadogan-Masterman, the Medical Officer of Health, had made the complaint, thinking that Dr. Martin's position was unbecoming the dignity of a medical man. The Council considered the matter, and agreed that the charge was not proven. The last case was a charge of infamous conduct against T. R. Allinson, L.R.C.P. and S.E., 4 Spanish Place, Manchester Square, W., one of the most unorthodox medical men of the day. He is the medical editor of the *Weekly Echo*, an anti-vaccinationist, and advertises freely. But it was on account of his advertising that he was brought to the bar. Mr. Allinson strongly defended himself: he had not advertised himself, only his books, and that was a common practice in the profession. The Council found him guilty of the offences, and ordered his name to be erased from the Register. In reply to a question by Mr. Allinson as to when he might apply for reinstatement, he was informed that a "certain interval" must elapse, proof being afforded that his conduct in the meantime had been satisfactory. That is how many of the cases end. For example, during the meeting the Council restored to the Register the names of Mr. John Keys, Whitehall House, Portobello, Dublin, and Mr. Richard Davies Barree Gunn, Grove Mount, Fairfield Road, Droylsden, which had been removed last year.

Not the Medicine's Fault.

Elizabeth Ann Leigh, 38 years of age, of Morice Town, Plymouth, was found dead in bed on Monday morning. She had complained for some time of a bad cough, and on Saturday obtained a bottle of medicine from Mr. White, chemist, Marlborough Street. She took the medicine and said she felt better. Her husband called to her about 5 A.M. on Monday and found that she was icy cold. Mr. T. Rolston, surgeon, was called in, and stated that she had been dead for several hours. A post-mortem examination revealed the fact that the heart and other organs were in a very diseased state. An inquest was held later in the day by Mr. Vaughan, and a verdict of death from natural causes was returned.

A Doctor Suffering from Cancer Commits Suicide.

On Tuesday Dr. Edwards was found dead in his house, 98 Gloucester Crescent, S.W., with an empty phial which had contained prussic acid in the room. Dr. Bird said, at the Paddington Coroner's Court on Wednesday, that the deceased had evidently destroyed himself. In all probability if he had not ended his own life he would have died in the natural course within a few days more. Dr. Edwards suffered from cancer of the tongue, and the Coroner remarked that the disease was so terrible an affliction that life must indeed be almost unsupportable on the part of those who were its victims. Dr. Diplock, the Coroner for West Middlesex, was a martyr to a similar affliction some six months. The jury returned a verdict of suicide while of unsound mind.

Two Lanes will meet on the Green.

The annual cricket match between the Mark Lane and Mincing Lane elevens (the latter captained by Mr. W. W. Green, the drug-broker) will be played on the Essex County Ground, at Leyton, on Tuesday, June 14.

Poisoned by Foot-rot Lotion.

At Castle Cary, Somerset, on the evening of Tuesday last, three little boys played truant from school, and went to the hills above the town. They came to a sheep-fold, and seeing a bottle near the hurdles, mistook it for a cider-bottle belonging to the shepherd. Two of them drank from it, but the third declined, "because he belonged to the Band of Hope." The vessel actually contained a lotion used for

sheep-rot and a fatal poison. One of the boys expired before medical aid could be procured, and the other died soon after being admitted to the surgery of a neighbouring doctor.

Fire.

A fire was discovered on June 1 in the basement of the premises of Messrs. Jessop & Co., drysalters, of 19 St. Mary Axe, and was not extinguished until very great damage was done. Happily the damage was covered by insurance.

Exeter Chemists' Association's Annual Dinner.

The annual dinner of the Exeter Association of Chemists and Druggists was held on Wednesday, May 25, at the Victoria Restaurant. Mr. Henry Gadd, J.P., presided. The vice-chair was occupied by the local secretary, Mr. Lake. The company included Mr. Rowsell (Holman, Ham & Co.), hon. secretary of the Association, Messrs. Harris, Lemmon, Milton, Stocker, Bibbings (Newton Abbott), Webber, Reid, Bartleet, Ham, and Guest. After the usual loyal toasts, Mr. Lemmon proposed "The Success of the Association," to which Mr. Rowsell replied, alluding to the good attendance at the materia medica and pharmacy classes held by Messrs. Harris and Lake. Mr. Webber pointed out in his speech that it was only by the united efforts of the whole body of chemists supporting the Pharmaceutical Society that it was possible to obtain suitable legislation to enable members of the profession to exercise the influence which rightly belonged to them. Mr. Bibbings spoke as to the possible effect of the prosecution of the proprietors of chlorodyne, and thought it was an important move in the right direction. Votes of thanks to the chairman, vice-chairman, and honorary secretary concluded the proceedings.

Brighton Association of Pharmacy.

The annual meeting of the members of this Association was held at the Town Hall on May 26. Mr. W. D. Savage, J.P., president, occupied the chair. The financial statement showed expenditure to the amount of 13*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, while the receipts were 12*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* To meet this deficiency, the treasurer had a balance at the savings-bank of 16*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*, with 1*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* in hand. A discussion took place as to the desirability of continuing the library at the local School of Science and Art now that the institution had become the property of the town. Eventually Mr. W. W. Savage proposed, and Mr. Leigh seconded, a resolution that a letter be sent to the Town Council, asking that the committee would allow the Association to keep their books in the library as heretofore. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Mr. W. D. Savage; treasurer, Mr. J. R. Gwatkin; and hon. sec., Mr. Marshall Leigh. The committee comprised the above-named gentlemen, with Messrs. Costerton, Histed, Williamson, and Colman. The question of offering prizes for competition to the members of the Junior Association was also considered, and it was decided, on the motion of Mr. Williamson, seconded by Mr. Padwick, that the competition next year should be open to all assistants and apprentices in the town.

Mistaking the Bottle.

Somebody left a bottle of strong solution of caustic potash with the landlord of the Robin Hood, Bolton, asking him to keep it in a safe place until called for. His daughter and a friend, a Mrs. Rottiwell, a widow, 61 years of age, drank some of it in error, and the latter died in great agony.

Town Councils and the Pharmacy Act.

At the meeting of the Nottingham Town Council on Monday, the Town Clerk said he had received a communication from a dispensing chemist in Derbyshire complaining of an alleged contravention of the Pharmacy Acts by a firm in Nottingham, and requesting that the Corporation should institute a prosecution. The complaint had been before the Watch Committee, but their correspondent was not satisfied with that, and demanded that it should be brought before the Council. Under the circumstances they would excuse his mentioning names. The letter was referred to the Watch Committee.

Irish News.

Claiming a Medicine Account.

A recipient of free medicine having just died possessed of property value over 700*l.*, the Guardians of the North Dublin Union, from which the free medicines were supplied, have demanded payment of the sum of 10*l.* from the solicitors of the deceased.

Asbestos.

A large and exceptionally fine vein of asbestos has been discovered at Castletown, Berehaven. The vein, which has been laid bare by the action of the sea, is exposed for a distance of over 100 feet, its dimensions being 12 feet wide by 4½ feet thick.

They Wanted Scent.

Two juveniles named Charles and Thomas O'Connor brothers, aged 7 and 11 respectively, have made their *début* in the Cork Police Office, charged with the larceny of a bottle of perfume from Messrs. Harrington & Sons' pharmacy. The chubby prisoners, who sobbed "they would never do it again," were discharged with a severe caution.

Personal.

The gold medal in chemistry and two silver medals in practical and theoretical botany, awarded by the Royal (Dick's) College Edinburgh, have been carried off by Mr. F. A. Mason, a Dublin student.

Sir Charles Cameron, Dublin City Chemist, has accepted the presidency of the Sanitary Congress, which meets at Portsmouth in September next.

The death occurred, on Monday last, at his residence, South Mall, Cork, of Sir George Wycherley, L.A.H. For some time back he had been ailing from an attack of congestion of the lungs. Sir George Wycherley was for a numbers of years dispensary apothecary to the Cork Union.

Lead in Aerated Waters.

At the Londonderry Petty Sessions last week several prosecutions were brought by the Corporation under the Food and Drugs Act. Archibald Smyth, Waterside, was charged with selling soda-water contaminated with lead to the extent of half a grain per gallon. Professor Leebody, the city analyst, certified the adulteration. Defendant's solicitor said his client simply knew nothing about the quality of the soda-water, but the manufacturer, Mr. Robert Porter, was present to bear the responsibility. He proposed to send this bottle of soda-water to Somerset House, and, if they confirmed the opinion of Professor Leebody as to the presence of lead in the soda water, Mr. Porter would have to change his machinery. He asked for an adjournment of the case for a month. The Court granted the request.—George Hunter, mineral-water manufacturer, Linenhall Street, was also summoned for selling lemonade containing half a grain of lead per gallon. The defendant admitted that there was lead in the lemonade, but urged that its presence was caused by the lead pipes put in by the Corporation to convey the water from the main. Witness stated that he had been thirty-five years in the trade in New Ross, Barrow-in-Furness, and during the eleven years he had been in Derry there was no lead in his mineral waters until it was occasioned by the Corporation putting in lead pipes. If the case were lightly dealt with he would undertake to remove the lead pipes and put in tin ones. The City Surveyor said he would be allowed to put in the tin pipes, and the case was adjourned.

A Doubtful Recommendation.

The following advertisement, taken from the *Irish Times* of May 30, offers the questionable advantage or inducement to the purchaser of a small business, that the locality is healthy:—

Small Medical Hall, Dublin, for sale; easy payments; healthy locality.

Sudden Disappearance of a Dublin Chemist and Druggist.

About three weeks since a well-known and respected chemist and druggist, doing a first-class business in a well

established concern, suddenly disappeared without the slightest intimation to his family or assistants, and has not been heard of since. The relatives of the gentleman in question have sought the aid of the police authorities to unravel the mystery.

Caution.

The Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland have issued the following notices in official form. The first is sent to unregistered persons.

Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875, *Amendment Act*, 1890.

The President and Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland desire to warn all persons not duly registered under the above Acts—who might otherwise plead ignorance of the law—against the sale of scheduled poisons, or so-called patent medicines, sheep-dips, vermin-killers, or other preparations containing such poisons—*vide* section xv., Amendment Act, 1890, which enactment provides a penalty not exceeding 5*l.* for each and every such offence. The Council must, in every case brought under its notice, institute proceedings where this warning is unheeded, By order of the Council, Arthur T. Ferrall, Registrar.

The following is sent to chemists and druggists:—

Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875, *Amendment Act*, 1890.

Chemists and druggists, registered druggists, and others not duly qualified, are hereby cautioned that they are not entitled to compound prescriptions or to keep open shop for the selling of same, even though they employ a qualified person, be he an assistant or partner. The Council must, in every case brought under its notice, institute proceedings where this warning is unheeded, the penalty for each offence being a sum of 5*l.*, and if repeated, the name of the offender may be erased from the Register.

French Pharmaceutical News.

(*From our Paris Correspondent.*)

An Exhibition of Analysis.—The Congress of Working-class Hygiene, during its Paris gathering, paid a visit to the Municipal Laboratory, the members being divided into groups, each of 100 persons, to avoid crowding and assure a good view. The employés of the laboratory applied in their presence the various current tests used to detect adulteration in articles of daily consumption, and Dr. Martin, of the Consultative Hygiene, conducted the members of the Congress over the municipal ovens for the disinfection of linen, bedding, &c.

Dr. Brown-Sequard's Treatment.—At the Academy of Sciences last week, much interest was created by Dr. Brown-Sequard's paper on his system of treatment with injections of a solution of sperm fluid. The *savant's* address bristled with proofs of its efficacy. He instanced a patient of 80, living at Mauritius, who was restored from a paralytic and atonic state to health and vigour. Another somewhat younger man, bed-ridden, and regarded as moribund, was re-established sufficiently in a fortnight to take severe horse-exercise, "and now," drily added the doctor, "his health improves so rapidly that the family have forbidden the medical man to continue the treatment." Dr. Brown-Sequard claims that the 20 000 injections made by him during the last three years have been invariably successful, and that the system is without equal in cases of weakness and debility. He specially touched on the treatment of tuberculosis and locomotor ataxy. The physical improvement far from reacting on the patient's spirits, invigorates the mind at the same time as the body. This remark, coupled with the eminent doctor's exhaustive discourse, and his fresh and vigorous appearance, created a whisper in the assembly that Dr. Brown-Sequard had himself laid the guinea-pigs under contribution, although he did not mention the fact in his discourse.

PARIS SOCIETY OF PHARMACY.

The June meeting of this Society was held on June 1. The proceedings commenced soon after 2 P.M., the President, M. Portes, occupying the chair. There were nearly forty members present, attracted by the announcement of a discourse by M. Moisson, resuming his recent researches connected with

The Production of Pure Boron.

This has already been referred to in the French Pharmaceutical News of The Chemist and Druggist. Commencing with a brief survey of the researches of previous investigators regarding this element, M. Moisson expressed his opinion that the fact of its not having yet been isolated in a pure state was due to its great affinity for metals and metallic bodies.

Sir Humphry Davy, Deville and Woehler, Gay Lussac and Thenard and Berzélius had each increased our knowledge of this body and obtained a boron of greater or less purity. With Deville and Woehler's process M. Moisson had obtained a substance containing from 50 to 70 per cent. of pure boron, as against the 38 to 44 per cent. obtained by him by Thenard's method.

Berzélius's boron analysed by M. Moisson gave about 51 parts of the pure element, 23 of hydrated boric acid, and smaller quantities of iron, potassium, and boride of nitrogen.

M. Moisson thus concludes his researches in these already-known methods. When boric acid is reacted upon by an alkali metal, an intense heat is generated. By this high temperature the greater part of the boron produced combines with the excess of alkali metal and to the metallic vessel in which the reaction is made. Exhausted by water and hydrochloric acid, a mixture is obtained, after desiccation, of boron, borides of sodium and of iron, hydrate of boron, boride of nitrogen, and hydrated boric acid. Up to the present this mixture had been regarded as amorphous boron. But, says M. Moisson, pure boron is not to be obtained by this action of alkali metals. Attention should, therefore, be turned to other methods.

The electrolisation of the different compounds of boron did not prove successful. Anhydrous boric acid is a non-conductor of the electric current. The electrolisation of borate of soda, which is a good conductor, has already been treated by Mr. W. Hampe: it is a beautiful experiment, but produces but a small quantity of boron.

M. Moisson accordingly resolved to follow on the lines adopted by the German chemists Genther, Gattermann, and (more recently) Winckler, and of the English experimenters, Phipson, Francis Jones, Taylor, and others, who have studied the action of magnesium on boric acid.

M. Winckler gave, in 1890, the formula of two borides, Mg_3BO_2 and Mg_5BO_2 respectively, the richest of these containing 54 per cent. of boron. Winckler had always reacted with the quantity of magnesium theoretically necessary to extract all the oxygen from the boric anhydrate, often employing even double the quantity of magnesium powder.

M. Moisson, however, finds that by reacting with a much smaller quantity he produces a larger quantity of boron mixed with crystallised borate of magnesia, and a boride not decomposed by water.

It is evident that there are two borides of magnesium. The first is unstable, and decomposes in water, giving off hydrogen and boric hydride; the other is not decomposed by water, and can only be attacked by hydrochloric and nitric acid. By continued washing in dilute hydrochloric acid the borate and the unstable boride are separated.

M. Moisson then described exactly his final processes.

To illustrate the great affinity of boron with oxygen, M. Moisson, in the course of his lecture, mixed boron and oxide of copper in a glass tube which he heated over a lamp. He announced that it would ignite, but instead of this a loud detonation took place, and the members near him narrowly escaped injury from the fragments of glass. M. Moisson, no wise discomfited, next heated potassium with the boron in a tube. In spite of his solemn assurances as to the improbability of another explosion, there was a general disposition to give him room. This time ignition took place, but it was accompanied by detonation, and the tube burst.

Asiatic Plant-life.

M. Planchon next followed up his recent paper on the *Astragalus* species by some general remarks on plant-life on the plateau of Central and Western Asia. He remarked how their geographical position and the pellucidity of the air

produced the most extraordinary extremes of heat and cold, as well as copious evaporation. To protect themselves from the cold and evaporation some plants become covered with a species of very fine bristles, while others accumulate nutriment in their roots and thus support existence when their stems become scorched by the sun. This, of course, refers only to the wild districts: the cultivated and irrigated lands produce luxuriant foliage. M. Planchon touched on plant-life in Asia Minor, Syria, Thibet, Persia, &c. He reminded his hearers of the importance of the last-named country for the production of various gums and manna. It is, so to speak, the home of the astragalus, &c. This, in spite of the large tracts of desert, such as the desert of Gobi.

CANTHARIDIN.

M. Prunier then came forward with a note by M. Debuchy, recommending the preparation of cantharidin by petroleum ether. The use of sulphide of carbon causes a considerable loss of cantharidin, while with petroleum ether no loss takes place, the cantharidin not being dissolved by it.

Foreign and Colonial News.

INDIA AND THE MEDICAL ACT.—By order of Her Majesty in Council, Part II. of the Medical Act, 1886, has been extended to India. This part of the Act deals with the registration and use of colonial and foreign medical titles.

A VETERINARY SCHOOL is in the course of erection at Calcutta. It will be called the "McLeod Veterinary School," being named after Brigade-Surgeon Kenneth McLeod, who has for years past consistently agitated for the starting of such a school. The first scholarship in connection with it will be founded by Dr. McLeod.

FIRE IN A GERMAN DRUG-WAREHOUSE.—The five-storey wholesale drug-warehouse of Messrs. Krieger & Co.'s successors, at Coblentz, was burnt down on May 18. The firm had only moved into the building last January. The cause of the fire was that an employé who was engaged in drawing alcohol from a cask, dropped the light which he was using in his work and caused an explosion.

ALLEGED POISONING WITH PENTAL.—The *Pharm. Zeitung* reproduces the statement of a local journal, stating that in the province of Moravia, Austria, a dentist administered pental, "a new anæsthetic," to a lady patient who came to him to have a tooth extracted. Scarcely half the dose had been given when the patient lost consciousness, and died in spite of all efforts to restore life.

VALUABLE MINERAL DEPOSITS IN BOHEMIA.—A Mr. Th. Procházka, of Prague, has been sending out circulars inviting subscriptions to the formation of a company with a capital of two millions of florins, for the purpose of working deposits of gold, platinum, bismuth, and other metals, said to exist in the immediate neighbourhood of Prague, and calculated (by the promoter) to represent a value of at least 8,800,000,000*l*.

A HOFMANN MEMORIAL.—The German Chemical Society, of which the late Professor von Hofmann was president, has resolved to erect a memorial to him in Berlin in the form of an institute, like the English foundations in memory of famous men, which will serve as the centre of all efforts to promote chemical science and its practical application. It is to be known as the "Hofmann-Haus." The collection, it is hoped, will amount to 1,000,000 marks.

RUSSIAN HYGIENIC EXHIBITION.—Early in 1893 a hygienic exhibition will be opened in St. Petersburg. The pharmaceutical section of the exhibition is presided over by Emeritus-Professor Trapp, and will include crude drugs and manufactured preparations, as well as apparatus, &c., of Russian origin or manufacture. Foreign goods will be admitted, but are not eligible for awards, unless they represent hygienic goods which are already in use in Russia. Particulars may be had at the Bureau of the National Russian Hygienic Exhibition, 15 Dmitrofsky Poreulsk, St. Petersburg.

UNITED STATES TRADE-MARKS.—The following trade-marks have been accepted and registered at Washington on May 17:—"Yolkine," for pastry colouring, by the Confectioners' Vegetable Colours and Fruit Essences Co. (Lim.), London; "Spotine," for a compound for removing grease-spots, &c., by L. B. Sutton, New Canaan, Conn.; "Japonita," for perfumery, by Winkelmann & Brown Drug Co., Baltimore; "Sylvan Lily" and "Molly Bawn," for triple extracts, by the estate of Daniel Stewart, Indianapolis; "Asthma Cones," and sprig of fir-cones, for an asthma remedy, by Capital Drug Co., Augusta, Me.; "Massagro," for oil for toilet and medicinal use, by Sylvan Toilet Co., Port Huron, Mich.

TRADE IN TORONTO is bad. According to the *Canadian Druggist*, the presence of the Ontario College of Pharmacy in the city is the bane of its drug trade. The attendance of students at the college makes them familiar with the city and its attractions, and there are but few of them who, with means and an exalted idea of the attractiveness of doing a city business, are unwilling to locate on some prominent corner advertised as being suitable for a drug-store. To this alone the *Druggist* ascribes the very large number of pharmacies in the city. In one district in Toronto where, seven years ago, five drug-stores were to be found, to-day twenty may be counted, and the number continues to increase. Worse than all, the cutting business is on the increase.

THE BELGIAN PHARMACOPŒIA.—The Belgian Pharmacopœia Commission, consisting of five pharmacists and four medical men, which was appointed in January, 1890, to revise the Pharmacopœia Belgica 1885, has just published a first supplement to that work. The supplement includes thirty-nine new articles of which nine are simple drugs—viz., cortex frangulæ, folliculi sennæ, fructus cicutæ, gummi Senegalense, herba convallariæ, lanolinum, scammonium, semen strophanthi hispidi, and stigmata maïdis. The remaining thirty are chemical preparations and galenicals—viz., acid. chrysophanic., acid. pyrogallic., apomorphin. muriat., antifebrin, antipyrin, camphora monobrom., chinin, hydrobrom. acid. and neutrale, chin. hydrochloric., bismuth. citric. ammoniat., natr. bromat., natr. chlorat., natr. iodat., lithium benzoic. and salicyl, iodol., methacetin., β naphthol., resorcin., saccharin., salol., sulfonal., thymol., extr. convallariæ, extr. stigmat. maïdis., extr. strophanthi, syr. and solut. calcii hydrophosphoric., telæ et gossypium antiseptica, and tinct. strophanthi.

THE DESTRUCTION OF FIELD-MICE BY TYPHUS-BACILLUS.—Professor Loeffler, the originator of the system of destroying field-mice by typhus-bacillus infection, has returned to Germany, from Greece, where he had gone to put his system to a practical test. The professor reports that his mission has been a complete success, and that within eight or nine days, the swarms of field-mice, which infested the parts of the country visited by him, and destroyed the crops, were absolutely annihilated. The remedy was applied in the following manner:—The peasants in the district to be operated upon were asked to meet at a given point with baskets of odd pieces of bread broken small. This bread was soaked in the solution containing typhus-bacilli, and returned to the owners with instructions to spread it in the fields. In this manner large areas could be treated every day. Pieces of bread saturated with the bacillus, were eaten by Dr. Loeffler and his assistants to demonstrate its harmlessness upon the human system. Horses and other large animals were also experimentally fed with it, and experienced no ill effects whatever.

THE SUPPLY OF PALM OIL.—The total import of palm oil into England is about 50 000 tons, valued at over 1,000,000*l*., but this is an exceedingly small quantity compared to what might be the case were the enormous resources even moderately utilised. For miles along the West Coast of Africa, extending between Cape Blanco and St. Paul de Loando, there are vast forests of palms, the oleaginous fruit of which has for centuries rotted unused on the ground. The oil-palm forests at the back of the coast-line of Cape Palmas and Elmina are said to be practically inexhaustible, and in the neighbourhood of Fernando Po immense tracts are covered with the trees. Lagos furnishes the purest oil. If the water and impurities in the oil exceed 2 per cent., an allowance is made, for often these oils contain

10 to 15 per cent. of water and impurities. Palm-oil is used in this country in the manufacture of soap and candles, and in the preparation of tinplates. Its non drying qualities render it valuable as a preservative of the surfaces of the heated iron sheet from oxidation until the moment of dipping into the bath of melted tin, the sheets being rapidly transferred to that from the hot-oil bath, which consists almost entirely of palm oil.

SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.

THE London Section met at Burlington House on Monday evening, Mr. Thomas Tyrer presiding. The first business of importance was in regard to

The Late Professor von Hofmann.

Mr. Tyrer said it was thought to be fitting that reference should be made in the Section to the great master, and he had communicated with Sir F. Abel, von Hofmann's first pupil and assistant in London, but he was unable to attend. Dr. W. H. Perkin had agreed, however, to move a resolution.

Dr. Perkin said that his knowledge of Hofmann dated as far back as 1853 when he was a pupil under him at the College in Oxford Street. He considered that Hofmann made that college famous not only by the high class of chemists who were produced there, but on account of the constant flow of original work which had come out of it. It was a great loss to this country when Hofmann left it. Dr. Perkin also spoke of the large volume of work which the dead chemist had accomplished, mentioning that his last paper had been published since his death, and concluded by moving the address of condolence to Madame von Hofmann.

Mr. David Howard seconded the motion, and spoke briefly but eloquently of the great enthusiasm for science which Hofmann imparted to his pupils, and regarding his individual researches he said that the man studied truth for itself, and as technical chemistry was founded upon truth, his researches were of direct interest to that Society.

Mr. Ludwig Mond said that, unlike Dr. Perkin and Mr. Howard, he could not claim to have been a pupil of Hofmann's, but since he had interested himself in chemistry (now forty or fifty years), his name had been familiar to him, and he had known him personally. He had seen him about a year ago, and though he was grey he was as youthful as any in that room, and as cheerful as a man should be who had such a distinguished career behind him. He had been carried away suddenly in the full strength of his mind. His close appreciation of applied chemistry had been shown in his report of the International exhibition of 1862, dealing with chemical products and processes.

Mr. William Thorp said that he was amongst the last of Hofmann's London pupils, for it was while he was a student at the college that Hofmann left for Germany. He attributed the secret of his success as a teacher to the fact that he saw his students very frequently, and interested himself deeply in their work.

Mr. Tyrer, in putting the motion, said that he could not help saying a word or two, for it was one of the gratifying things of his life that he had worked under Hofmann, along with such men as David Howard, Macleod, E. J. Mills, Griess, Groves, and others, whose names were familiar in chemistry. The influence which Hofmann had upon English chemistry was more than anyone could reckon, and he personally considered that he owed everything—that he was what he was owing to Hofmann.

The motion was unanimously agreed to in silence.

In connection with this matter, there were on the lecture-table a marble bust of von Hofmann, showing him as a man of 30 or so, with more of the Gallic than the Teutonic in his face. Then came three portraits showing how, as age advanced, the face grew firmer, the "imperial" growing to a full beard and whiskers, as in the portrait which we have published. Lastly, there was a recent portrait, a fine photogravure plate. Here von Hofmann wears his professorial gown, his hair has whitened, and the face has changed to that of a beautiful old man, with clear eye, and the benign expression which no nationality can claim for itself.

It was fully half-past eight before the first paper was reached. It was on

The Manufacture of Vinegar.

Mr J. A. Nettleton, the author, contented himself by giving a *resumé* of the literature on the subject, more or less recent, and a description of the manufacturing process as at present carried out. After describing in detail the precautions to be observed in the mixture and preparation of the malted and unmalted grain, and the worts therefrom, he proceeded to speak of the alcoholic fermentation of the worts, showing that a minimum quantity of yeast is desirable, and that several secondary fermentations take place which are material to the character of the product, for the higher alcohols which are formed are in the acetification process oxidised into the corresponding acids, or are etherified; and it is these products which give flavour to malt vinegar. Mr. Adrian Brown's researches were fully alluded to. Mr. Nettleton calculates that 3 cwt. of malted barley should yield 171 gallons of 6-per-cent. vinegar; the same amount of sugar yields 243 gallons.

In describing the acetification stage, the author spoke at considerable length of the necessity for so regulating the outflow of gases and their return to the vats, that the aroma of the vinegar may as far as possible be retained. It is also highly important that a sufficient supply of nitrogenous feeding-material should be kept at the disposal of the acetic ferment. The proportion of higher alcohols—"fusel oil"—in the alcoholic wash is as much as 0 25. Mr. Nettleton also described the cover of the fermenting-vat, which is very material to the process. It is generally a deep layer of washed shavings or bundles of twigs; but an American patent utilises folds of flannel or felt, and bundles of twine or cord are also used. Whatever the material may be, it is the nidus from which acetification is started, and the object is to provide a large contact surface.

Finally the kinds of vinegar and the analysis thereof were discussed. There is (1) genuine malt vinegar; (2) a vinegar containing ethers but which has little in common with malt; (3) "distilled vinegar"; and (4) wood-acid vinegar. Strengths vary from 6 5 per cent. down to 3 5 per cent., or even less. Genuine vinegar should be brown, should contain nitrogenous matter, phosphates, preservatives, and micro-organisms such as yeast-cells. The last shows its origin.

In the discussion, Mr. Gordon Salaman asked Mr. Nettleton to say (1) what proportion of maltose and dextrin existed in good worts; (2) if gypsum was not good for the removal of excessive nitrogenous matter; and (3) what percentage of absolute alcohol he regarded as the maximum for working.

Mr. Sebastian Davis also spoke. As a manufacturer he did not believe that aëration during fermentation did a bit of good, and he thought that it was always best to start with fresh yeast. It cost less than 3*s*. for 1,000 gallons of vinegar. Vinegars of 2 to 2½ per cent. monohydrated acetic acid are by far too common, and a properly-recognised standard is desirable, but there should be some latitude below 6 5 per cent. He spoke of the difficulty there is in supplying Scotland with vinegar. There they want it colourless, and a Glasgow analyst had declared a sample distilled from the brown stuff not to be vinegar at all, although the presence of ethers clearly distinguished it from the wood-acid vinegar. The difficulty was got over by calling the product "White vinegar distilled from pure malt vinegar," and the Excise authorities agreed to that.

Mr. Nettleton, in the course of his reply, said that 90 per cent. of the vinegar used in Scotland is simple dilute acetic acid. He also spoke on the points raised by Mr. Salaman, but his reply was not very complete.

The only other paper was one by Dr. Alder Wright on aluminium alloys, Dr. Rideal's paper on "The Petroleum Jellies of Commerce" being withdrawn for the present.

"Oh, papa dear, I wish you'd come home. I'm really afraid mamma has taken a drop too much——" "Gracious heavens, child, what do you mean?" "That new homœopathic medicine, you know. I'm afraid I've given her seven drops instead of six."

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Legal Reports.

Precipitated Sulphur and Milk of Sulphur.

On Monday, at the Highgate Petty Sessions, Mr. Hugh Edgson, of 2 Bank Buildings, Wightman Road, Hornsey, chemist and druggist, was summoned for selling a drug to wit, precipitated sulphur—which was adulterated with 59 82 per cent. of sulphate of lime, and was not of the nature and substance demanded by the purchaser. The magistrates sitting were Messrs. W. P. Bodkin (chairman), Walter Reynolds, and W. W. Williams.

Mr. Murray, solicitor, appeared on behalf of the defendant.

Wm. Vernon, assistant to Mr. Tomlin, inspector under the Food and Drugs Act, gave evidence that on May 4 he went into the shop of the defendant in Wightman Road, and asked for 2 oz. of precipitated sulphur. A packet was handed to him, and he paid the amount demanded—viz., 2½*d*. He noticed that the packet was labelled "Milk of sulphur." He drew the defendant's attention to the fact, and said, "I asked for precipitated sulphur." The defendant, who served him personally, replied, "You have got what you asked for." Witness then went out of the shop and handed the packet to his principal, who came to the door of the shop and told the defendant that the article had been purchased for analysis by the public analyst, and if he wished the packet should be divided into three parts. It was so divided, one part being left with the defendant, another retained by Mr. Tomlin, and the third sent on to the public analyst.

By Mr. Tomlin: Did I in your presence speak to the defendant about the label?—Yes, and I also drew the defendant's attention to it in your presence.

When I came into the shop did I in your presence ask defendant why it was labelled "Milk of sulphur," and did he say there was no difference between milk of sulphur and precipitated sulphur?—Yes; he said they were the same thing.

Cross-examined: Are you quite sure that you asked for precipitated sulphur, and not milk of sulphur?—Yes, quite sure.

Mr. Murray: My instructions are that you asked for milk of sulphur.

The Witness: I asked for precipitated sulphur, and when I told him so the second time he said, "You have got what you asked for."

Mr. William Tomlin, the inspector, said on the day referred to he received from the hands of the last witness a packet of precipitated sulphur. In consequence of what he told him he went into the shop, and in the presence of the defendant asked him what he had asked for. Vernon replied that he had asked for "precipitated sulphur." Witness called attention to the label and defendant replied that precipitated sulphur and milk of sulphur were alike. Witness then said, "Then I may take it as precipitated sulphur," and defendant replied in the affirmative. The packet was sent to the public analyst, who had certified that it was adulterated with 59 82 per cent. of sulphate of lime.

Replying to questions by Mr. Bodkin, the inspector said that precipitated sulphur ought not to contain any lime. Precipitated sulphur being used medicinally, it ought of course to be pure. The lime was not deleterious, but it would not do any good.

Mr. Murray, for the defence, said his case was that the defendant was asked for milk of sulphur, but there certainly appeared to have been some mistake. He was very anxious to satisfy the Bench that his client was innocent of any intention to defraud.

Mr. Bodkin: He sold milk of sulphur for precipitated sulphur.

Mr. Murray: We do not admit that; my client says he was asked for milk of sulphur. I am very much surprised, and so is my client, with the result of the analysis, which we have just heard for the first time, and I should like an adjournment to enable me to communicate with the wholesale druggists, because if the drug is wrong it is a very serious thing for the wholesale druggists. I should like you to hear what my client has to say. I will call him.

The Clerk: The defendant cannot be called as a witness.

Mr. Murray: Yes, that is specially provided for.

The Clerk, having looked up the Act, replied that such was the case, and the defendant was then called. He said he had carried on business as a chemist and druggist in Wightman Road for eight months, and previously was in business as a chemist in Nottingham for twenty-four years. He received the sulphur in question from Messrs. Davy, Yates, & Routledge, wholesale druggists, of New Park Street, Southwark, a firm with whom he had dealt for fourteen years.

The Chairman: Is that their own label?

Defendant: No; it is their own preparation, but my label. I sold it exactly as I received it.

Mr. Murray: What did they sell it to you as?

Defendant: As milk of sulphur.

The Chairman: Sulphur does not precipitate lime.

Defendant: No. Acid does, though; and I expect that this is prepared with sulphuric acid instead of muriatic acid. I sell it just as I receive it.

Mr. Bodkin: Very likely; but precipitated sulphur was asked for, and you give milk of sulphur and say it is the same thing.

Defendant: I do not remember a word being said about precipitated sulphur.

Mr. Bodkin: What is the value of sulphur?

Defendant: Two ounces for three-halfpence.

Mr. Bodkin: And sulphate of lime—what is the value of that?

Defendant: Sulphate of lime is almost valueless.

Mr. Murray: The evidence has taken my client by surprise; he would like to have this properly investigated.

Mr. Bodkin: I think you should, for the credit of your client. You see, his character is called into question for selling one article when asked for another.

Mr. Murray: We should like an adjournment.

Mr. Bodkin said an adjournment would be granted, and defendant had better have the wholesale chemist present next time.

Roberts's Capsule Stopper Co. (Limited).

In the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, on Saturday, May 28, before Mr. Justice North, an application was made by Mr. Eve that the petition which was in his Lordship's list might be withdrawn. Counsel stated that, subject to his Lordship's approval, the parties had come to terms. Mr. Ingle Joyce appeared for the company. Mr. Justice North sanctioned the withdrawal of the petition.

An Advertising Balloon.

In the Queen's Bench Division, before Mr. Baron Pollock, on May 27, Messrs. Gosnell, wholesale perfumers, sued Mr. Percival Spencer, as the only surviving partner in the firm of Charles Green, Spencer & Son, aeronauts, of Ringcroft Street, Holloway, to recover damages for breach of contract. They asked for 1,000*l*. The plaintiffs' case was that in the early part of 1888 they were desirous of advertising their cherry-blossom perfume by means of the exhibition of a balloon shaped like a bottle of that scent, and that the balloon which they commissioned the defendant's firm to make was defective. They said the balloon was to carry three passengers, whose fares were to recoup some of the expense. Further, they said the defendant's firm did not make arrangements with regard to exhibitions, as provided for in the contract. The defendant denied that he was a member of his late father's firm when the contract was entered into, and alleged that the balloon was not defective in any respect. As to the exhibitions, he said plaintiffs did not carry out their part of the arrangements.

His Lordship gave judgment for the defendant, with costs.

Adulterated Saffron.

The case against Charles Mantell, chemist and druggist, 21 Cregoe Street, for selling adulterated saffron, came before the Birmingham magistrates again on May 27. The case had been adjourned in order that the defendant might communicate with the wholesale house who supplied him with

the saffron, and that a sample taken from a bladder might be analysed. Mr. Bell said the sample thus taken was of the same nature and substance as that taken from the bottle. The defendant contended that he paid a good price for the saffron, and that he sold it in the same condition as he bought it. The Bench said they were satisfied there was no moral neglect on the defendant's part. The public, however, must be protected, and defendant might have protected himself by obtaining a guarantee from the firm from which he bought the saffron. They would, however, take all the circumstances into consideration, and only impose a fine of 20*s.* and costs.

More Seidlitz Powder Cases.

On Saturday, at the Lexden and Winstree (Suffolk) Petty Sessions, William Isaac Osborne, grocer, of Wellington Street, Brightlingsea, was summoned for having sold to Supt. Ackers a box of seidlitz powders which were not of the required quality and substance, according to the British Pharmacopœia. Supt. Ackers, who visited defendant's shop on May 19, after purchasing ½ lb. of coffee, which he told defendant he required for analysis, also bought a dozen seidlitz powders for the same purpose. The report of the analyst stated that the powders did not appear to be genuine seidlitz powders, according to the Pharmacopœia. Mr. Osborne gave evidence that he had received a warranty from the person from whom he bought the powders. That removed all responsibility from him. He purchased them from Mr. C. King, of 18 Bramford Road, Ipswich, who wrote him:—"The powders I sent you are as pure and genuine as I can buy them; they contain nothing injurious." The Bench dismissed the case, the Chairman remarking that they were satisfied that defendant had no guilty knowledge.—John Cannon, a grocer, of Brightlingsea, was charged with a similar offence in regard to six seidlitz powders. Defendant said he did not usually sell seidlitz powders, but a dozen had been sent to him by mistake. He was ordered to pay costs, but was acquitted by the Bench "of any intention to defraud."

The Dispenser's Salary.

The adjourned case of Naggs *v.* Davenport came before Judge Bayley in the Westminster County Court on Monday. The plaintiff sought to recover four weeks' salary at an agreed rate of 4½ guineas a week for services rendered in taking charge of a dispensary at Eltham during the absence of the defendant. The plaintiff said he was engaged by the wife of the defendant to look after the dispensary for four weeks, during the absence of the defendant, at a salary of 4½ guineas a week. He carried out his instructions to the best of his ability, but the amount of business done was very small, and during the whole time he was there the receipts only amounted to about 5*l.*, out of which sum he had to purchase drugs, as there were hardly any in stock. When the defendant returned he (plaintiff) rendered him an account of the income and expenditure, and he expressed his satisfaction with the manner in which the business had been carried on, but expressed regret that he was not then prepared to pay the wages due. To subsequent applications he had returned evasive excuses. The defence was that the plaintiff had never rendered an account of the moneys received by him, and that he had neglected the patients, and consequently the business had suffered. It was absurd for the plaintiff to say that during the whole time he was in charge the receipts of the business only amounted to 5*l.* If the case was adjourned, his (defendant's) wife would attend, and would disprove the statements made by the plaintiff.

His Honour adjourned the case for the attendance of the wife.

The Vet. and the Sick Dog.

At the Liverpool County Court, on May 25, Joseph Walton and Andrew M'Master, executors of T. G. Procter, deceased, sued C. Meyer, of Garmoyle Street, for 2*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, for professional services by the deceased in "visiting your dog, medicine, and dressing for skin, physic, ointment, attendance, and keep of dog from October 14 to November 18, 1890."

Mr. H. Christian Jones appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Quilliam represented the defendant.

From the evidence it appeared that in October, 1890, the defendant's dog was entrusted to the deceased, who was a veterinary surgeon, to cure it of a skin-disease, and the amount sued for was in respect of professional services rendered to the dog.

In cross-examination of the plaintiff, Mr. Quilliam asked if a bargain had not been made to cure the dog for 10*s.*, on the kill or cure system?—The witness did not know.

Mr. Quilliam: Did you cure the dog?—Witness: No.

Mr. Quilliam: Did you kill it?—No reply.

Mr. Quilliam: Then this is a case of "throwing physic to the dogs." (Laughter.)

For the defence, Mr. Quilliam stated that the defendant made a bargain with the deceased to cure his dog for 10*s.* in a week; at the end of the week the deceased said the animal was improving, and asked defendant to leave it for another week. This went on for five or six weeks, when the animal was returned as incurable, and was so weak that it had to be taken home in a cab. The dog was given to a publican, who cured it of all disease in eight days at the cost of 10½*d.* (Laughter.)

Evidence was given in support of this statement, one witness creating great amusement by giving the following prescription, which he assured the Judge was a never-failing specific for the mange:—½ lb. of black sulphur, at a cost of 4*d.*; 1 pint of train oil, 3½*d.*; 2 drachms of creosote, 2*d.*; 2 oz. of Venus turpentine, 1*d*; total, 10½*d.*

The Judge found for the plaintiffs for 1*l.*, being 10*s.* the bargain, and 2*s.* a week for the dog's food afterwards.

The Institute of Chemistry in Court.

In the Queen's Bench Division on Tuesday, before the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury, Mr. William Johnstone, analytical and consulting chemist, appeared as the plaintiff in an application for an injunction to restrain the defendants, Dr. Tilden, the President, and the Council of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland, from excluding him from membership of the Institute, and removing his name from the register of fellows, which they had done upon a charge of unprofessional conduct. When the case was called, Mr. Jelf, Q.C., who represented the plaintiff, said the Court would not be troubled with the case. He had pointed out to his client that by its charter the Institute had large powers in dealing with the conduct of its members. On the part of the plaintiff he wished to admit that the defendants had acted in good faith and in accordance with the rules of the Institute. The Solicitor-General would state that the action of the Institute was founded entirely on their view of the professional conduct of the plaintiff upon a single occasion, and involved no imputation upon his professional capacity or personal character. The plaintiff would undertake not to use the title of fellow or member of the Institute in the future. He, therefore, asked that the record might be withdrawn and no further proceedings taken between the parties.

The Solicitor-General, Q.C. (Mr. Boydell Houghton with him), for the defendants, in assenting to what had been stated by Mr. Jelf, said that the Institute were anxious to state that their action cast no imputation upon the professional capacity or personal character of the plaintiff.

BANKRUPTCY REPORTS.

Re West & Bray, 237 Blackfriars Road, S.E., Chemists' Sundrymen, &c.

The creditors under this failure held a general meeting at the London Bankruptcy Court last Friday, before Mr. A. H. Wildy, Official Receiver. The debtor failed recently with liabilities 771*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.*, ranking against assets valued at 185*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* The Chairman announced that the meeting had been convened for the purpose of appointing a trustee and committee of inspection to administer the estate. Mr. Barnett proposed Mr. R. J. Stubbs, 118 Newgate Street,

E.C., printer, for the post of trustee, at a remuneration to be fixed hereafter by a committee of inspection to be appointed by the general body of creditors. In the course of a discussion that ensued an opinion was expressed that other creditors ought to be enabled to prove against the estate and have a voice in the trustee's appointment, and eventually having that point in view, the Chairman adjourned the proceedings for a week.

The debtors attended Mr. Registrar Linklater's sitting on Tuesday last for their adjourned examination.

Mr. C. A. Pope, Assistant Receiver, explained that the first meeting of creditors had been held over with a view to the appointment of a trustee, and applied for a sitting to be fixed at a subsequent date for the further examination of the debtors.

His Honour ordered the case to stand over until June 21.

Re EDWIN BURGESS, late of 117 High Holborn, Patent-medicine Vendor.

A PETITION against the debtor's estate was presented at the London Bankruptcy Court on Tuesday last by Mr. J. B. Purchase, acting on behalf of creditors, and the usual receiving order was made the same day by Mr. Registrar Brougham. The present address of the debtor is unknown by the petitioning creditors, and no particulars transpired as to the amount of the assets or liabilities.

Re JOE TODD, Carlisle, Chemist.

THE summary and observations have now been issued by the Official Receiver under this bankruptcy. The summary of accounts shows gross liabilities amounting to 2,907*l.*, of which 636*l.* is expected to rank against the estate for dividend. The assets are estimated to show a surplus of 2,271*l.*

The debtor says he does not consider himself to be insolvent, but he has filed his petition on account of his dismissal without notice from the managing directorship of Joe Todd (Limited), his assets being locked up in the company.

It appears from the report and observations of the Official Receiver that the receiving order was made upon the debtor's own petition, owing to three creditors having obtained judgment against him.

He commenced business as a chemist at Huddersfield, with a capital of 200*l.*, in 1856. He remained in Huddersfield a little over a year, and in February, 1857, removed to Carlisle, and started business in Botchergate. He states that he then had no free capital, but his stock, fixtures, and furniture were worth about 130*l.* In 1871 he opened another shop in English Street, Carlisle, which he carried on until the end of 1890, when the business was turned into a limited liability company, under the style of Joe Todd (Limited). It was part of the arrangement that the debtor should be managing director and secretary, at a salary of 250*l.* per annum, and it was also part of the arrangement that the debtor should hold at least 2,500*l.* in deferred shares in the company for that period. Notwithstanding the arrangement was for debtor to act as managing director and secretary for seven years, the directors in March last dismissed him, and on April 29 he issued a writ against the company for damages and unlawful dismissal. He claimed 2,000*l.* Prior to the formation of the company two accountants were employed, who reported that the net profits amounted to 601*l.* per annum for the four years ending December, 1889. The debtor estimates the profits for the last year he was in business—viz., 1890—amounted to 500*l.* There is no prospect of the debtor's estimate of his assets being realised, especially with regard to his claim against the company.

Re JOHN SILVER, Lansdowne Road, Croydon, Patent-medicine Manufacturer.

THE following circular has been issued to the creditors in this matter:—

DEAR SIR,—Mr. John Silver went off on May 1st, and has not been heard of since. His affairs have come to a complete standstill, and he is heavily involved. I am a brother-in-law and a creditor, and am calling a meeting of creditors to consider what had best be done, on Monday at 3 P.M., at the Public Hall, Croydon. It will depend upon what the creditors think about joining a company or syndicate. I think it a pity it should fall through for want of capital. Your presence or advice would be highly appreciated.

Yours respectfully,

21 Bridge Road, Thornton Heath. ARTHUR WADEY.

The meeting of creditors, convened by the above circular, was duly held on Monday afternoon at the Public Hall, Croydon, under the presidency of Mr. Wadey, when a statement of affairs was submitted showing the following liabilities:—Liabilities to firms of printers, &c., 302*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*; to newspapers, &c., for advertising, 146*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*; other firms, 61*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*; to cash creditors, unsecured, 310*l.* The total unsecured liabilities amounted to about 800*l.*, in addition to which there were fully secured creditors amounting to 4,710*l.* 10*s.* The assets were estimated to produce 155*l.*; but owing to the debtor's brother-in-law holding a bill of sale over the debtor's stock-in-trade, &c., for 150*l.*, they were practically *nil.* There was an estimated surplus of 289*l.* from securities in the hands of fully secured creditors, but as the mortgagees had taken possession of the properties, there was not much hope of obtaining anything from that source.

The Chairman stated he received a letter from the debtor, dated April 30, in which he said that, owing to the recent actions at the Croydon County Court, and the harsh remarks made by the Registrar respecting him, he had decided to seek a higher tribunal, where he hoped to obtain justice. On Sunday, May 1, the debtor's hat, coat, and small hand-bag were found on London Bridge at 3 o'clock in the morning, and although no further trace of the debtor had been found, the police were of opinion that it was a determined case of suicide. Before going away the debtor wrote a brief history of his career, from which it appeared he had spent about 3,000*l.* in printing and advertising and bringing his pills and oil before the public. He further stated that in the summer of 1887 he had a good business, and a balance at the bank of about 700*l.* About that time his business-premises were sold over his head, and the new landlord increased the rent by 15*l.* per annum. The sale of his premises had an effect upon his customers with the result that several of the best of them left him; it also injured his credit with the wholesale houses. Under those circumstances he was induced to purchase other premises in Wickham, Hants. At first he intended to carry on business at the new premises; but, as he was afraid the former shop might be opened by the landlord in opposition, he decided to carry on business at both shops. His business then was mostly on credit, and required a large capital. He subsequently purchased both the shops, which caused him to become rather short of capital, so he decided to sell the business as he found there was no prospect of further increasing it. He then started the patent-medicine business, with the result that, after trading for eighteen months, he had been reduced to insolvency simply through lack of capital. During that period he had sold a considerable quantity of pills and oil, and the sales were steadily increasing. The debtor further stated that if anything had occurred which was not as it ought to be, it was not his fault but through stress of circumstances. His first mistake was purchasing property before he was ready for it, and he had also advertised in papers that brought in no business. However, it had always been his motto to die or conquer. He had sunk a great deal of money in the business without any apparent result, although, of course, he had created a certain amount of goodwill. If he could have gone on for another twelve months the goodwill of his business would have been worth three times as much as it was at present. He had established 300 agencies, and many of them were very successful. He had developed a small business into one of the largest in the town of Wickham; he had, in fact, increased it fourfold, and he had hoped to develop his present business in a similar way. The debtor had also written his wife a letter, in which he stated that, owing to his having been hounded by his creditors, he had determined to make away with himself, as he could not face his present difficulties any longer. A long discussion ensued, in the course of which the debtor's brother-in-law was asked if he intended to make any offer of composition to the creditors, and on his stating his inability to carry on the business, even if he did so, it was decided to let matters take their own course, as none of the creditors present seemed disposed to file a petition in bankruptcy, owing to there being no available

assets. A letter was read from one of the largest creditors, expressing regret at the debtor's position, and asking him to remember him again when he was in a position to order further goods. The meeting was then closed, no decision being arrived at, as most of the creditors thought it unadvisable to throw good money after bad, and were of opinion that their debts had better be written off their books.

After the meeting at the Public Hall the principal creditors adjourned to the debtor's warehouse, and, after looking through the books and stock, decided to leave the matter in the hands of Mr. T. E. Binsted (Attwood, Binsted & Co., 171 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.) with a view to his endeavouring to find a purchaser of the goodwill, &c., and in order that something might be done for the benefit of the general body of creditors.

The principal creditors interested are:—

	£	s.	d.
Attwood, Binsted & Co., London	32	12	0
Bridgman & Co., London	13	16	9
British and Colonial Druggist, London .. about	20	0	0
Cooke, Alfred, Leeds	50	0	0
Fletcher, E., London	10	8	0
Jeffery, W., London	110	0	0
Mowatt & Sons, London	100	0	0
Parrish, W., London	26	0	0
Silver, James, London	150	0	0
Stewart, M., London	90	0	0
Wadey, A., Thornton Heath	150	0	0

Re ISAAC NICHOLSON (formerly trading as Isaac Nicholson & Co.), Liversedge, Yorks, late Chemical Manufacturer and Drysalter.

ACCORDING to the accounts filed herein the unsecured liabilities amount to 323*l.*, and assets *nil.* The following are scheduled as creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Abison, David, Liversedge	70	0	0
Aspinall, Ed., Liversedge	24	0	0
Hall, Wm., Liversedge	20	0	0
Hall, John, Liversedge	50	0	0
Ibberson, J. K., Heckmondwike	33	0	0
Sykes, Benjamin Watson, Liversedge	120	0	0

Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Apperly, H., and **Bride**, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W., dental surgeons.

Blezard and **Gabbatt**, Preston, wholesale druggists, drysalters, and tea merchants.

Clegg, R., and **Sehofield, W. E.** (under the style of Clegg, Sehofield & Co.), Heywood, drug and patent-medicine vendors.

Philip and **Sanford**, Cullum Street, Fenchurch Street, E.C., analytical and metallurgical chemists.

Tustin, C. D., and **Tustin, W. B.** (under the style of Dr. Horace Cory & Co.), Tustin Street, Old Kent Road, colour manufacturers—as far as regards W. B. Tustin.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

Collinson, William, Hewen Street, Curtain Road, E.C., soap manufacturer.

Gammidge, Albert Edward, Leicester, chemist.

Howett, Henry, Melton Mowbray, baker, confectioner, and mineral-water manufacturer.

Whelan, James, Bradford, botanic druggist and tobacconist.

ADJUDICATIONS.

Gilchrist, Campbell, Fortess Road, Kentish Town, late of Kentish Town Road and Oakley Square, N.W., surgeon.

Howett, Henry, Melton Mowbray, baker, confectioner, and mineral-water manufacturer.

Olver, Henry Uren, Harley Street, W., and late Oxford Street, W., surgeon dentist, also late manufacturer of and dealer in toilet articles.

Whelan, James, Bradford, botanic druggist and tobacconist.

ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

Williams, Edward, Mold, surgeon and physician—discharge conditionally suspended.

Personalities.

MR. THOMAS SIMNETT, chemist, of 70 Chapel Street, Islington, has been re-elected as vestryman for the parish of St. James and St. John, Clerkenwell.

MR. C. E. TURNER, pharmaceutical chemist, of 20 Bury Street, has been elected at the head of the poll as vestryman for the parish of St. George, Bloomsbury.

MR. ALBERT ARCHER, who has carried on business for a series of years as a chemist and druggist at Steelbank, Sheffield, is removing to Torquay. He is compelled to leave Sheffield for the south of England on account of his health. He is succeeded in his Sheffield business by Mr. Dale, of Manchester.

MR. JOHN WILD is about to transfer the business he has carried on for seventeen years at 225 Oxford Street, Manchester, to 307, as he has bought Mr. J. J. Jones's business there. This does not affect the Manchester College of Pharmacy, which occupies the whole of the three upper floors of 225 and 227, the entrance being in 227A.

MR. WALTER R. HADWEN, chemist, Highbridge, Somerset, who is preparing for a medical career, and who in 1891 carried off the Suple surgical prize, and the gold medal of the Bristol Royal Infirmary, for being the "first in surgery," as well as the Clarke Scholarship as the "most distinguished student of the third year," has been no less successful this year. He has taken the Suple medical prize of seven guineas in money and the gold medal of the Royal Infirmary for the highest proficiency in medicine. The prize for "Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology" also fell to him, and he was besides the successful competitor in the prize for "Operative Surgery." In addition he received certificates of first-class honours in "Theoretical and Practical Pathology."

NEW COMPANIES.

TENBURY WELLS AËRATED WATERS COMPANY (LIMITED). Capital 500*l.*, in 5*l.* shares. Objects: to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in aërated and mineral waters, beverages, &c. The first subscribers are:—W. S. Davis, Tenbury, 10 shares; W. Fulier, Tenbury, 10 shares; H. Wall, Tenbury, 10 shares; S. Mattock, Tenbury, 10 shares; C. S. Bass, Tenbury, 3 shares; R. E. Edkins, Tenbury, 2 shares; R. J. Robinson, Burford, 4 shares. Registered without special articles of association. Office, Messrs. Preston & Davis, Teme Street, Tenbury, Worcestershire.

A. & F. PEARS (LIMITED).—Capital, 610,000*l.*, divided into 20,000 10*l.* preference shares, 52,000 5*l.* ordinary shares, and 30,000 5*l.* deferred ordinary shares. The directors are empowered to raise, for the purposes of the company, 200,000*l.* by the issue of debentures or debenture stock—perpetual or redeemable—bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. Object: to acquire, as a going concern, the undertaking of soap-makers and refiners and general perfumers, now carried on at New Oxford Street and Isleworth, Middlesex, under the style of A. & F. Pears, and all or any of the assets and liabilities of Andrew Pears and Thomas James Barratt—the proprietors thereof—and generally to continue and extend the said business in all its various branches and departments. The first subscribers are:—T. J. Barratt, Bellmore House, Hampstead, 1,000 shares; A. Pears, Spring Grove House, Isleworth, 1,000 shares; F. Gordon, Bentley Priory, Stanmore, Middlesex, 1,000 shares; E. H. Byas, 10 Cambridge Gate, Regent's Park, 1,000 shares; E. Praill, 3 Park Road, Hampstead, 1 share; R. Winlo, 39 Brunswick Square, 1 share; H. A. Manfield, 1 St. Mark's Road, Notting Hill, W., 1 share. There shall not be less than four nor more than seven directors. The first are T. J. Barratt (chairman), A. Pears (vice-chairman), F. Gordon, and E. Hegley. Qualification, 5,000*l.* Remuneration, T. J. Barratt and A. Pears, 2,000*l.* each, and the remaining directors 500*l.* per annum each. With a view to the acquisition of the business, the company shall enter into an agreement with A. Pears and T. J. Barratt, particulars of which are not given. Registered office, 71, 73, and 75 New Oxford Street, London.

Practical Notes and Formulæ.

Anti-fermentive Dental Preparations.

Mouth Washes.

(1)

Saccharini	gr. xxv.
Ol. menthæ pip.	gtt. x.
Spt. tenuior	ʒvj.

M.

(2)

Saccharini	gr. xv.
Tinct myrrhæ	℥iss.
Spt. lavandulæ ad	℥iij.

M.

(3)

Saccharini	gr. xv.
Spt. coloniensis	℥iss.
Aquæ rosæ	℥iss.

M.

From a half to a whole teaspoonful of any of these in a glassful of water to be used for rinsing the mouth.

Tooth Powder.

Saccharini	gr. xxiv.
Pulv. calami	gr. xxx.
Cretæ præcipitatæ	℥iss.
Ol. menthæ pip.	gtt. x.

M.

All the forgoing preparations owe their anti-fermentive properties to saccharin. They are unusually sweet, but are highly spoken of on the Continent.

Clearing Pepsin Solutions.

Mr. W. H. Wearn informs the *Pharmaceutical Record* that he has found in milk sugar an agent that clarifies the most concentrated solution of pepsin and makes filtration rapid. He simply triturates one part of pure pepsin with two parts of milk sugar, gradually adding the solvent liquid. The action of the agent is purely mechanical.

Cough-drops.

a. Take 1 oz. of star anise (in powder), 1 oz. of Iceland moss, 2 oz. of mullein flowers 2 oz. of English or German chamomile and 3 quarts of water. Make a decoction of the above ingredients, reduce it to 3 pints on the fire, stirring it occasionally: then strain and press off the liquid. Take 1 quart of this decoction in 6 lbs. of granulated loaf sugar; cook it to the hard "crack"; then pour it on a greased marble slab, and, when cool enough, turn in the edges, and cut the batch into small square tablets, or fold it in a mass, and run it through a drop-machine.

b. Take 2 oz. of bruised or chipped licorice-root, 1 oz. of Iceland moss, 1 oz. of hone-set, 2 oz. of marshmallow-root, chipped; ½ oz. of hops. Make a decoction of these with 2 quarts of water; boil them together in a porcelain-lined vessel for twenty minutes, or until the water is reduced to one-half; let them stand covered till cold; then strain and press off the liquid through a hair sieve. To each pint of the liquor add 2 lbs. of sugar; place on the fire, and stir till the sugar is dissolved; add a teaspoonful of cream of tartar, and cook to the hard "crack;" pour it upon a greased marble slab, and when sufficiently cold, turn in the edges and fold the batch into a mass, and run it through a drop-machine.—*American Confectioner.* [American pint = 16 oz.]

Magnolia Perfume.

The "extraits" in the following formula are to be made from the respective floral pomades:—

Extrait of orange-flowers	℥iijss.
" rose	℥vij.
" spikenard	ʒxiv.
" violet	ʒxiv.
Oil of lemon	5 drops
Essential oil of almonds	10 "

Mix, set aside for several days, and filter.

Crevoisier's Asthma-powder.

Powdered belladonna-leaves	of each equal parts.
" foxglove	
" stramonium	
" sage	
" nitrate of potash	

To prevent too rapid burning moisten the powder slightly or press it into tablets.—*Bulletin of Pharmacy.*

Pilot's Infant Powder.

Carbolic acid	50 drops
Boracic acid	1½ oz.
Powdered French chalk	14½ "

Triturate the French chalk with the carbolic acid gradually added; then add the boracic acid, and thoroughly mix them.

Antichafe Nursery Powder.

Fuller's earth	9 oz.
Boracic acid	1½ "
Zinc oxide	3 "
Starch	9 "
Orris-root	1½ "
Oil of bergamot	2 drs.

Mix the powders thoroughly, add the oil, and pass through a fine sieve.

O. K. Baby Powder.

Zinc oxide	½ oz.
Powdered starch	1½ "
Boracic acid	20 grains
Eucalyptus oil	10 drops

Mix and rub very fine in a mortar.

Dust on parts affected, as occasion may require.

Cutine or Nursery Powder.

Talc (purified)	8 oz.
Fuller's earth (powdered)	4 "
Lycopodium	4 "
Otto of rose..	5 drops

Rub the otto of rose with the Fuller's earth in a mortar until thoroughly incorporated; add the talc and lycopodium; triturate thoroughly.

These four formulæ are reproduced from the *Pharmaceutical Era*, the first being a prize formula.

Tannin Dentifrice.

The following is a French recipe for a preparation which is useful as a tooth-powder when the gums are spongy:—

Sugar of milk	32 oz.
Carmine..	150 grains
Pure tannin	½ oz.
Oil of peppermint	20 drops
Oil of anise	20 "
Oil of orange-flowers	10 "

Triturate the carmine with the tannin, add the sugar of milk gradually and finally the oils.

Artificial Essence of Clove-pink.

Extrait of rose	ʒxiv.
" orange flowers	℥vij.
Essence of vanilla	℥iijss.
Oil of cloves	20 drops

Mix, and, after standing for several days, filter.

Fluid Extract of Cascara Sagrada.

Mr. N. J. Pritzker, in the *Apothecary*, states that a menstruum for cascara made in the proportion of 25 parts of rectified spirit, 65 parts of water, and 10 of ammonia solution, gives a fluid extract of dark red colour, without any precipitate. It mixes in all proportions without precipitate with water, has no odour or taste of ammonia, is much less disagreeable in taste than without the use of ammonia, and the product is promptly active in a dose of 15 minims.

Dr. Kitto, the originator of the cure for drunkenness, graduated about three years ago, and apart from his limited experience, says the *Western Druggist*, his standing among the reputable members of the medical profession is not the best. His methods are those of the quack, and it may be depended upon that his published formula is of that well-known type—got up to divert attention.

THE NEW MINOR EXAMINATION.

A Contrast.

SINCE the new regulations for the Minor examination have come into force, there has been ample evidence of their giving much satisfaction to all concerned. This is gratifying, in view of the fact that the percentage of failures in Edinburgh and London is decidedly higher than last year At the January and April examinations in Edinburgh 137 candidates were examined, and of these 63 failed, or 46 per cent., as compared with 43 per cent. in 1891. At the February and April examinations in London 206 candidates have been examined, and of these 126 or 61 per cent. failed. Last year the failures amounted to 58 per cent. The increase of 3 per cent. of failures at each centre may be considered in a favourable light, for it clearly indicates that students have adapted themselves with commendable smartness to the new order of things, and it is, further, an indication that the old method of examination was not so imperfect for keeping back improperly educated and trained men as it was asserted.

The figures also bring into relief the remarkable difference between the results at the two centres. This is no new thing, and it is perfectly well understood that the preliminary training of the candidates rather than difference in the examinations is at the bottom of this. It so happens that the receipt of descriptions of the Edinburgh and London examinations by candidates who were there last month gives us an opportunity of contrasting the two examinations; and it will be seen that this contrast is not unprofitable, for it reveals the fact that the Edinburgh examination is decidedly more searching than the London one. First in regard to

Dispensing and Practical Pharmacy,

which take up three hours of the first day. The following was the work given in the two places:—

London.

Pil. rhei co. .. .. ʒss.
Ext. nux. vom. .. gr. vj.
Ft. pil. xij.

Mitte emp. opii 3 inches square.

Pot. chlor. .. .. ʒj.
Ac. hydroch... .. ʒss.
Aq. ad .. .. ℥vj.
Ft. garg.

In practical pharmacy had ʒx. of a solution of arsenic in equal parts of glycerine and water to prepare, so that 100 volumes shall contain 1 per cent. by weight.

Edinburgh.

Ammon. sesquicarb. .. ʒj.
Syrup. scillæ .. .. ʒj.
Aquæ .. .. .. ℥iij.
ʒj. thrice daily before meals.

Ergotin .. .. .. gr. 3
Ol. theobrom. q.s. ut fc. suppos.
Mitte sex.
One to be inserted every night.

Camphor. .. .. .. gr. ij.
Ext. belladon. .. .. gr. j.
Ft. pil. Mitte xij.
One every four hours.

Propare 4 oz. lin. terebinth. B.P.

Lotio carbolici, 1 in 40. Mitte ℥vj.

I was given the B.P. to make lin. terebinth., and found this was all the pharmacy I had to do. Others I saw got pil. ferri iodid., pil. ferri, liq ammon. cit., and several infusions.

One might almost judge of the relative merit of these examinations by the length of the columns, and Edinburgh has decidedly the better of it. In the afternoon both our candidates went to

Practical Chemistry,

for which again three hours are allowed, and the work is chemical and physical.

The London Examiner gave

1. Two powders (ferrous sulphate and sugar).
2. Specific gravity of a liquid.
3. Arsenious anhydride ("a faked sample") for volumetric estimation.

The examiner was most particular in watching my use of the balance. Had to write a full report.

The Edinburgh Examiner gave

1. Three salts (ammon. brom., plumbi carb., and acid. citric.).
2. Specific gravity of a liquid.
3. Ferri carb. sacch. for volumetric estimation.

I had to write out a report of the whole work, giving the equations for the principal reactions in my tests.

I left at 5 o'clock, with the anticipation of being required a second day. Had not long to wait in suspense, as I received a notice, a couple of days after, requesting my presence on the 28th, at 10.45, just a week later.

Having finished, we were told to wait downstairs, and in about half an hour, those who had satisfied the examiners thus far received notice to present themselves on the following Saturday for the oral.

We emphasise these parts of the report in italics, which is *the* point upon which the Edinburgh and London examiners seriously differ, and it is quite time that the latter should endeavour to equal the former in expertness.

The second day's examination is entirely oral, and is very slightly altered from what it used to be, as the following notes show.

Botany

London.—Was shown azalea and a sponge. Put each into class and sub class. What was peculiar about the stamens of the former? [hypogynous]. Describe inflorescence of hyacinth and butterbur, which were shown. Asked about tissues. How account for the different kinds? What is the cause of secondary deposits? How manipulate the microscope, and given sections of exogenous and endogenous stems, stellate and regular parenchyma, to recognise. [*Examiner*, Mr. Corder.]

Edinburgh.—Had first to tell about cells—how did they grow—what did they contain? What was chlorophyll? How was starch formed—its use, and how its ringed appearance accounted for? To describe a narcissus, tulip, and wallflower. To tell the difference between spines and prickles, and what caused them. Asked the shape of two leaves ["lyrate" and "spathulate"]—how was it that one was entire and the other sected? An exogenous and an endogenous stem were then brought forward, and I had to describe the various parts. Did the endogenous fibro-vascular bundles grow indefinitely—why not? Had then to describe the formation of pollen and the reproduction of angiosperms. A few questions on fruits and placentation. [*Examiner*, Mr. Jack.]

Chemistry.

London.—Bismuth and potassium cyanide were shown me. Had to write equations for action of nitric acid on bismuth, and pouring the resulting solution into water. Also one showing manufacture of KCN. Had to give a full list of oxides of nitrogen and to state briefly how to prepare them. What is nitric oxide like? What took place when exposed to air, and reason? What gas is formed in making nitric anhydride, by the action of dry chlorine on argentic nitrate? The following calculation was then given:—A volume of gas measured 550 c.c., at 10° C. and 760 mm. pressure. Find volume if temperature and pressure were altered to 23° C. and 750 mm.

Edinburgh.—I had first to tell him all I knew about barometers—different kinds. The effect of damp and dry weather on them—what happened if one was taken up a mountain? The ratio in which it fell—height of a water barometer. After this I had to explain conservation of energy, law of gravitation, specific gravity, Boyle's, Charles's, and Graham's laws, the hypothesis of Avogadro, &c. How was hydrogen prepared—could it be got from any metal? What was ozone—formula, and how prepared? How could peroxide of hydrogen and phosphuretted hydrogen be made? The preparation of the acids of phosphorus. How did manganese occur, and its different oxides? How could I make nitrite of amyl, chloral hydrate, ether, and give their formulas. Also the process of estimation by means of "combustion-tube." [*Examiner*, Mr. Dott.]

The London man seems to have got off pretty easy.

Materia Medica.

London.—The examiner commenced by asking where I came from. Shown about twenty specimens, and asked botanical names, habitats, active principles, &c. Had to recognise aconite, coca, foxglove, and matico leaves, belladonna, gentian and sumbul roots, lobelia, Dalmatian flowers, larch, pareira, galbanum, wax, soap, cocoa butter, jalap, staves-acre, Goa powder (crude), &c. How did resin of scammony differ from other resins? Melting-points of wax and oil of theobroma. How is benzoic acid prepared? What part of colocynth is official, and how detect if the powder contained the powdered seeds? How is Castile soap prepared? What kind of oil is used? Name of plant from which olive oil is

obtained and how detect if adulterated? What is the fruit of the olive? [*Examiner*, Mr. Druce.]

Edinburgh.—Had to recognise and give N.O., active principles, habitats of cevadilla, belladonna-root, soap-bark, pinus, larix [was it not coto bark—how distinguish them?], gamboge, croton-seed, calendula-flowers [were they complete flowers?], barberry-bark, guaiacum resin, cantharides, gentian, taraxacum, liquorice, and a few more. I had also to tell him what official preparations most entered into. [*Examiner*, Mr. Gibson.]

PHARMACY.

London.—Was asked to define levigation and elutriation. Mention a product of the former. Is calomel ever levigated? Why is castor oil in Plummer's pill, and is a fixed oil a good general pill-excipient? Went on from fixed oils to oleic acid, and B P. source. Give properties and pharmaceutical uses of glycerine. Asked strength of acidum hydrocyanicum, B P., and if it was 2 per cent. by weight, and finished with strengths of a few B.P. preparations. [*Examiner*, Mr. Tanner.]

Edinburgh.—Was asked to recognise the preparations on the table—viz., tr. card. co., tr. opii., tr. camph. co., pulv. rhei co., and pulv. glycyrrhizæ co. Was only asked the composition of the last—how was it made?—this leading up to various questions on sieves. Was then asked mode of preparing ext. cinchon. liq., ext. cascara liq. and solid, and the green extracts. Strength of liq. hyd. perchlor. Solubility and doses of hyd. perchlor. and acid. boric. What was an emulsion? Best emulsifying agents, with various questions on them. Why were infusions of chiretta, quassia, and calumba made at different temperatures to the rest? What did I mean by a glucoside and an alkaloid? Give examples of each. How was ether made? Specific gravity—did I know of any besides ·735 and ·720? How was chloroform made?—could the methylated readily be distinguished from the other? Had I ever used any other kind?—did I find any difference in it? How were tr. cannab. indic., tr. zingib. fort., and tr. opii made, and their strengths? Strengths of pil. plumbi c. opio, prussic acid, aq. laurocerasi, and a few doses concluded this examination. [*Examiner*, Mr. Boa.]

PRESCRIPTION-READING.

London.—Mr. Greenish took me on Latin and prescription-reading, and then gave me a good drilling in doses.

Edinburgh.—Mr. Kinninmont gave me seven or eight prescriptions to read in full Latin, and giving doses of several potent drugs, as hyd. bichlor, hyd. chlor., arsenic, strychnine, &c. I had to write out the following in Latin:—

Solution of citrate of bismuth and ammonia	½ oz.
Prussic acid	2½ drs.
Syrup of ginger	½ oz.
Water to	6 „

A dessertspoonful thrice daily, after meals, in a glassful of water.

Both the candidates passed, and both speak in highly complimentary terms of their examiners.

THEY are thinking about putting legislative restrictions upon Bourse speculation in Germany, and a commission has been appointed to investigate the working of the speculative system. Dr. Jobst, of Stuttgart, a son of the late founder of the Stuttgart Quinine-works, has been appointed a member of the commission.

MANGROVE TANNIN.—The mangrove (*Rhizophora mangle*), common to the tropical seas around the globe, attains in Jamaica a surprising height. Near Port Morant are large jungles, where the trees attain a height of at least sixty feet. Dr. Rothrock, who has recently visited the West Indies on behalf of the American Philosophical Society, calls attention to possible tannin-production from the mangrove. No tree in North America, he says, at all approaches the mangrove in the percentage of tannin it contains. That the tree should have remained so long unutilised is due to the difficulty of obtaining its tannin free from colouring matter. Dr. Rothrock thinks that in the near future, owing to exhaustion of other tannin-producing trees, the arts will be forced to draw upon the mangrove, even if an improved chemistry is not able to free it from this objectionable colour. The natives obtain a red-brown dye from the bark by simply steeping it in water.

EVERYDAY TESTING OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

By ALBERT SHAW DENHAM, Lecturer in the Brisbane College of Pharmacy.

[*A paper read before the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland, at Brisbane.*]

BARNARD PROCTOR, in the preface to his "Manual of Pharmaceutical Testing" says: "Every pharmacist should test his chemicals occasionally to see that their quality is up to the required standard." But I think that with us in Australia, with the sources from which our wholesale dealers draw their supplies constantly changing, something more is necessary, and that it is desirable to form a habit of subjecting to examination every parcel of drugs and chemicals before it is received into stock. I do not mean that each chemical should be quantitatively, or even in some cases qualitatively analysed, as that would be quite unnecessary for the purpose of ascertaining what we want to know as practical pharmacists—namely, Is the article that which was ordered, and is it fit for use at the dispensing counter? And having given an answer to this, it is in many cases better and simpler to reject that which is faulty than to make an exact analysis and allow for deficiencies. My experience is that, with the exception of a few articles, such as a porcelain crucible, separating funnel, and the like, everything necessary can, as a rule, be found at or near the dispensing counter, and I do not think the little time necessary can be better spent than in ascertaining that we are really fit to hold our positions as in part guardians of the public health and the suppliers of better and purer articles than it is possible for the general public to obtain at a grocer's store. I believe that if the examination of materials in daily use at the dispensing counter became more general, and care was taken to impress upon the public that such a course was adopted, the reputation of the chemist and druggist would be greatly enhanced. He also will have the satisfaction of knowing that he is doing everything possible to guard against mistakes in the supply of materials to him and by him, as to my own knowledge there have been such made as that of sending P. Ammonii Nitrat. for P. Sodii Nitrat., Sodii Sulph. Exsiccat for Mag. Sulph. Exsiccat, &c.

Some months ago I began a systematic investigation of every parcel of drugs and chemicals that entered my shop. In the case of organic materials, such as roots, barks, leaves, and the like, to see that their physical characters were what they ought to be, and in that of organic and inorganic chemical salts the application of a few generally simple tests was enough to declare whether the sample under examination was sufficiently pure to be admitted into a retail establishment for general use. I have found that this can be easily and readily done without interference with my usual business. The advantages of such a course are obvious. The eye is trained to habits of correct observation, manipulative dexterity is acquired in the use of apparatus, and if, as I would suggest, a record is kept of the work done, in time a very valuable synopsis of practical chemistry is obtained, and possibly a way opened for an original research which may be found of universal benefit. In most works on pharmaceutical chemistry a table will be found of the official chemicals with their probable impurities, and tests for the same; but I have found it most useful to make a condensed table for one's self, with additional columns for the date of examination of the sample, the source from which it was obtained, the result of experiments thereon, and the inference drawn.

I hope that before many years are over we shall have a B.P. standard, fixing the percentage of extractive matter obtainable from all our liquid pharmaceutical products; and this will, I believe, be one more step in the direction of uniformity in dispensing, and to a certain extent do away with the well-worn complaint—"The mixture you made up is so different from that obtained at Mr. Jones's." Such work, as I have endeavoured to point out, carefully and conscientiously performed, will enable us to say with our usual regard for truthfulness, "Prescriptions accurately dispensed with the purest drugs only."

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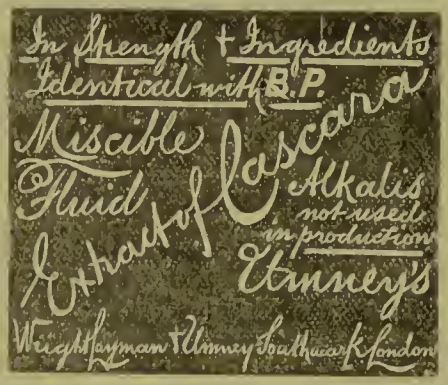

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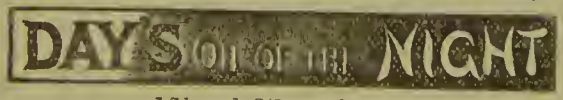

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—*Extracts from Letters.*

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Editorial Comments.

THE SALE OF POISONOUS PROPRIETARY MEDICINES.

THE proprietors of the most popular of the so-called patent medicines—generally believed to contain a scheduled poison—have shown themselves fairly ready to accept the effects of the magisterial decision in reference to chlorodyne. The medicines of this kind, which are now labelled in accordance with the requirements of the statute, are Kay's Essence of Linseed, Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and Powell's Balsam of Aniseed. This is a fair list to begin with, and it will be extended. The proprietors of these medicines recognise that the decision in the chlorodyne case involves not only the duty on themselves of labelling their medicines in accordance with the Act, but also the requirement that the articles may be sold by registered chemists only. They, of course, are not responsible for the infraction of this part of the Act by unqualified vendors; but we must do them the justice to state, as the result of a good deal of conversation with representative men on the subject, that they are inclined to view with satisfaction the limitation of the retail trade in their products to chemists and druggists if they can feel tolerably sure that they will have fair play, and will not be subjected to what they regard as unjust attempts at substitution from their old, but of late somewhat estranged, allies. We think they have an equitable claim to generous treatment. A great point will have been gained if it can be impressed on the public mind that a certain number of

prominent advertised medicines can be obtained only at chemists' shops.

It will be seen from our correspondence section that the decision is exciting much attention in the trade. The policy of making it known to the public and to other vendors through local newspapers by discreet letters seems to be a wise one, and it is one which we hope to see followed up by decided action on the part of those who alone can give full effect to the interpretation of the law which is now generally adopted. We have never advocated hasty action on the part of the Pharmaceutical Council. We have persistently supported their policy of waiting for the medical authorities and the Government to take the first step, and we cannot complain if the planning of the campaign has only been relegated to the new Council. But we may express the hope that this new Council will, as promptly as possible, make evident their intention to carry out their part of the work in the undertaking in which the Treasury has led the way. There is some reason to believe that the advisers of the Treasury do not feel disposed to multiply actions. They have vindicated their view of the law three times in ten years, and they may fairly say that it is not their fault if those particularly concerned will not proceed on the path they have marked out. The advice that the Pharmaceutical Society should not now show itself in too much of a hurry to take advantage of the position, lest it should seem to be actuated by mercenary motives, appears to us to be a mistake. It will always be liable to have that interpretation put upon its conduct, no matter how long it may wait. If it is to be asserted that poisonous proprietary medicines are not to be sold by unregistered persons, a distinct announcement of an intention to enforce the Act in that respect, and a few suits, if necessary, taken while the Treasury prosecution is fresh in people's memory, will be the kindest, as well as the most effective course to pursue. The medicine makers and vendors are expecting such action, and will submit to it now with a much better grace than a year hence, for they will regard it as a part of a deliberately organised Government proceeding, which it will not be worth their while to resist.

PROFESSOR ATTFIELD'S PHARMACOPŒIA REPORT.

Of Pharmacopœia revision there will never be an end. Either criticism is flowing from the militant ranks of pharmacy, or Professor Attfield, the reporter for the General Medical Council, is picking up crumbs of profit from current literature. He has just presented to the Council his sixth annual collection of notes on "the progress of pharmacy in its relation to the future revision of the British Pharmacopœia," and we are glad to learn from it that, during 1891, "very distinct improvements have been effected in quite a considerable number of the officially-recognised agencies already at the disposal of the physician." We have also the comforting assurance that no further change in nomenclature is contemplated, and certainly there has been no expressed wish on the part of physicians or chemists and druggists for any alteration. It is true that magnesium sulphate, ferrous chloride, ferric chloride and the like are more modern than the pharmacopœial names, but, as Professor Attfield points out, the Latinising of the more modern names "would not be tolerated by practitioners, and would be altogether unaccompanied by any advantage at all commensurate with the trouble involved in the change." Habit lingers long, we may add, and "mag. sulph." will be "mag. sulph." to the end of the chapter. In this connection Mr. Joseph Ince objects to the insular prejudice which makes us retain feminine Latinity for salt names—such as *Magnesii carbonas ponderosa*—and maintains that we should have them masculine. Professor Attfield does not commit himself on this point. He makes a useful suggestion in regard to the official description of "solution" in certain cases. Instead of describing such compounds as carbonates, &c., as being "soluble in acids," he would allude to them as being "decomposed by acids, yielding a clear solution," or in some similar phrase, showing the novice that the solution of, say, magnesium sulphate in water is different from the solution of magnesium carbonate in dilute sulphuric acid. This change will not commit the Pharmacopœia to the nomad-and-cow or any other of those solution theories which are propounded faster than Pharmacopœias can be revised.

Again, it happens that the most critical paragraphs in the report deal with official synonyms. Professor Attfield apparently favours the multiplicity of synonyms, so as "to promote uniformity in the potency and general qualities of raw drugs and their preparations." He recognises that those synonyms which are of "commercial interest only" should not receive recognition. So far, well. We have previously urged that this is a matter which, being mainly connected with trading, representatives of the drug-trade should have the settling of, and we are pleased to note that Professor Attfield now takes this view, for he says that "such compilers as those named in the prefatory pages of the recently issued *Addendum* would have no practical difficulty in so employing both chief names and synonyms as to support, without hardship, the chief object of the *Pharmacopœia*. . . . Under their scrutiny a few proposed synonyms may not be accepted, while others, not yet proposed, may be included. On pharmacists themselves must lie the chief responsibilities of this matter." To begin with, the report gives us the dictum—"Most certainly the synonyms 'lac sulphuris,' and 'milk of sulphur' should be inserted in the next *British Pharmacopœia* under *Sulphur præcipitatum*." Professor Attfield speaks in contemptuous terms of the calcareous milk of sulphur, declares that he has evidence from all parts of the country that it is going out of use, and would only permit its sale as "milk of sulphur, P.C., 1746." In his zeal to oust an old friend the Professor adduces a rather far-fetched argument. "At present," he says, "no foreigner purchasing 'milk of sulphur' in Great Britain can be sure he will be supplied with the pure sulphur to which alone he has been accustomed, and with which alone he would be supplied in every other country in the world." The foreigner is an interesting individual; but British Pharmacopœias are not compiled for his benefit. Certainly, if people who are not foreigners will insist upon getting a milk of sulphur which mixes readily, retailers will have to find some easy means of supplying them. "In Great Britain," continues the reporter, "a purchaser may, for 'milk of sulphur' get one thing in one shop, and another thing in another shop. This confusion may be avoided by the official recognition of 'lac sulphuris' and 'milk of sulphur' as synonyms for *Sulphur præcipitatum*." In other words the introduction of a synonym into the British Pharmacopœia creates a trading standard. This is a principle which the trade should watch very closely; not only watch, they should have a direct voice in fixing the standards.

The "Materia Medica and Compounds" section of the report contains little of first-rate importance. The necessity for careful storage of dilute hydrocyanic acid is emphasised, and the fact mentioned that a solution of pure cyanide of potassium is "not infrequently prescribed in place of it." If this increases, we may have a definite soln-

tion of the cyanide in the Pharmacopœia. Hodgkin's investigation on glacial phosphoric acid is noted, and the necessity for excluding combined ammonium or sodium i foreshadowed. It is also proposed to raise the record of the melting-point of salicylic acid to 157° C., and to slightly alter the description of its characters. The criticisms of two years ago regarding the specific gravity of aromatic sulphur acid are accepted, and the proposal made to raise the standard from 0 911, which is erroneous, to 0·925 which is correct. The necessity is also recognised of making the extracts of nux vomica and opium of constant pilular consistence, and pharmacists are asked to give the subject further attention, especially in regard to Conroy's proposal. Moss's work on the extracts of cascara sagrada is officially blessed, and Conroy's suggestion to alter ext. euonymi siccum by adding the sugar of milk after instead of before the final evaporation is said to be "one of those variations in official directions that are so slight that they may be determined by the judgment of the pharmacist," but that judgment must not carry him so far as Squire's suggestion to use magnesia instead of sugar of milk. "This merits future consideration, for its present adoption by a pharmacist would be carrying the application of an expert's judgment perhaps a little too far." With all deference, we think the one six and the other half-a-dozen. The products differ in appearance, but are the same in action as the Pharmacopœia preparation. Professor Attfield next mentions *Ferrum redactum* and Fuge's proposal to estimate the free iron by conversion into ferrous sulphate and titrating with bichromate; he proposes to make the specific gravity of glycerine 1·260, and to ensure freedom from iron; he further proposes to limit the age of *Granatæ radicis cortex*, by means of Aweng's test, if that investigator's results are corroborated, and on the bases of Garrard's research would annul the official restriction compelling the use of the biennial henbane leaves only. Box's suggestion to make the quantity of liquor ammoniæ in liquor bismuthi 2½ oz. is also favoured, and so is his suggestion to make the liquor with recently boiled distilled water. The reasonableness is admitted of a criticism by ourselves as to whether "linseed reduced to powder" is precise enough to limit the meaning of the term "linseed-meal" to the crushed linseed of our shops. This will be made right by adding the words, "and not deprived of its oil." In consequence of criticisms by Duncan and Lothian the directions for liq. cocain. hydrochlor. will be slightly altered, so as to exclude the possibility of a wintergreen-odour being produced by decomposition through heat. J. C. Umney's correction of the dichroic test for physostigmine is approved, and among adopted suggestions we may also place the following:—To mass pil. asafœt. co. with glycerine (CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, 1886); to adopt the resin of *Podophyllum Emodi*—some time; to ensure a constant weight for supp. morphinæ c. sapone; to allow tr. quininæ ammon. after mixing to stand three or four days, and then filter; to omit *Vinum ferri* from the Pharmacopœia, and to substitute vin. ferri cit.; and to call oxide of zinc, made by combustion, *Zinci oxidum album*. Professor Attfield's reasons for retaining the "faintly yellowish white" oxide would be of interest. This oxide leads to confusion, as "a purchaser may get one thing in one shop, and another thing in another shop," very few indeed selling the "other thing," which, in this case, is the "faintly yellowish white" article.

It will be seen that no radical change in the characters of official medicines is proposed, the alterations indicated being mainly for the purpose of bring the Pharmacopœia in line with fact or commercial practice. This is the gratifying feature of the report. Professor Attfield has a veneration for the great book which is under his charge, and which represents the accumulated experience of centuries. In his relation to it he stands on the defensive, and that is exactly the position which commends itself to the great majority of the followers of medicine and pharmacy.

THE RHUBARB MARKET.

NEXT to quinine and opium, rhubarb is probably the most largely used medicinal drug. It is also one of the oldest remedies in our materia medica, yet until a few years ago, when the Russian explorer Prjevalski brought to St. Petersburg, from North-Western Thibet, a number of the plants yielding certain varieties of rhubarb known to commerce, not even the botanical origin of the drug was known. Prjevalski's plants flourished in the botanical gardens of St. Petersburg, and were declared by the famous botanist Maximowicz to be the genuine *Rheum palmatum*, an assertion which has since been contradicted by Dragendorff, who stated that the dried root obtained from Prjevalski's plants was of a very inferior description, and much more like the boldest kind of English-grown root than like the finest descriptions of the Chinese drug. Without entering further into this subject here, it may well be pointed out, that our knowledge of the sources and the preparation of the different kinds of Chinese rhubarb is still far from complete, and that few fields of investigation in the domain of pharmacognosy are likely to be more productive of practical good than a thorough inquiry into the origin and preparation of the rhubarbs of commerce, and the establishment of an authoritative classification which might replace the purely arbitrary division into "Shensi," "Canton," and "High-dried" root, now practised in the market.

The stock of rhubarb in London, which is a considerable factor in the determination of the commercial position of the drug, has been very small for a long time, and a few sanguine spirits have prophesied for months that a strong reaction from the low prices realised by the drug must take place ere long. Since 1886 the annual deliveries of rhubarb from the London warehouses have steadily exceeded the entries. At the close of 1885, after two seasons of exceptionally large imports, our warehouses contained the heavy quantity of 2,051 cases of the drug, equalling about fifteen months' consumption. At the close of 1886 the stock had diminished to 1,850 cases, in 1887 to 1,134, in 1888 to 1,023, in 1889 to 849, in 1890 to 840, and 1891, more alarming still, left us with only 407 cases, or barely three months' supply. This year the shrinking tendency has shown itself to be far from exhausted, and on May 31 there were only 151 cases left in the import-warehouses here. The most significant fact in this chain of figures is that the small residuum now left us embraces scarcely a case of fine Shensi root. It seems to be clear that one of the reasons why the supplies have fallen off so greatly is that prices have long ceased to be remunerative to the growers and collectors, except for the best qualities. These, however, are becoming scarcer every season, as much less care is now bestowed upon the preparation of the drug in China than was formerly the case. But it is also a fact that our export trade in rhubarb, which used to be very considerable, has greatly diminished since American and continental buyers commenced to import directly from China. The total exports of rhubarb from Shanghai in 1891, according to Chinese statistics, amounted to 5,708 piculs, while our own official returns show that we imported during the same year only 975 cases of an average of perhaps 1½ picul, so that three-fourths of the shipments must have gone elsewhere. Allowing that the Eastern markets con-

sume about one-half of the entire supply, it would follow that America, France, and Germany, between them, receive about as much rhubarb direct from China as we do. This is a fact which has to be taken into account when basing calculations of an advance in prices upon the paucity of the London stock. It must also be borne in mind that the principal shipping season for rhubarb in China is from May to August, and that our stock may, therefore, be replenished by large consignments any day during the summer. According to the latest advices, it should be added, stocks in America are very light and the New York market is moving upwards in sympathy with our own.

THE MEDICINE-STAMP.

THE perennial indictment of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue and their interesting offspring, the three-halfpenny medicine-stamp, is again a current pharmaceutical topic. We have been publishing a few letters on the subject; a Newcastle pharmaceutical editor is endeavouring to arouse an indifferent public to the cruelty of the tax; and the Nottingham chemists are unanimous in their indignant demonstration against it, though they are considerate enough to refrain from disturbing the closing hours of a dying Parliament with this grievance. After suffering it for eighty years or so, it does not seem very unreasonable that they should put up with the difficulty for at least another twelve months. We shall not be much surprised if an even greater inroad on their patience has to be enforced.

Neither now nor when the question has been raised before has there appeared to be anything approaching a general agreement among chemists with regard to this tax. The advocates of its repeal have never yet shown themselves to be at all formidable in numbers, whatever may be said of their arguments. These are, to say the least, a little mixed. Here is Mr. Burroughs, for example, who argues that "it is a bad time to put an extra tax on a man when he is sick," and "a wrong thing to put a tax on chemists which other tradesmen do not have to bear"; Mr. Weddell says the chemist's brains, name and mouth are taxed, and that the law "taxes a man when he is down"; and the Nottingham chemists feel it a gross injustice that a tax should be imposed on the medicines of sick persons, and on the chemist's name and brains. This double-barrelled argument is a little too good. The tax falls on the sick man or on the chemist; it certainly does not hit both. Economists, we think, would rule out the chemist's claim to any grievance in this respect. The medicine-stamp is just as much a tax on the chemist as the stamp on a lease is a tax on lawyers' brains; just as much and no more. Then it taxes the sick man's medicine, pathetically reply repealers, and that, Mr. Weddell says, is "a much more reprehensible proceeding than laying tribute on the breakfast-table." We should be disposed to agree with this if it were the case that the sick man had no choice. The argument against the breakfast-table taxes is strong in that the charge is levied on articles consumed by people of every class so universally that they may be regarded as necessaries. The sick man has the whole range of earth's materia medica at his disposal tax free, and he only incurs the Government duty if he insist on having Mr. Blank's particular concoction of some of these drugs.

We do not wish to be understood to argue in favour of this or of any other form of indirect taxation as economically sound. But it seems to us that chemists, as a body, have more to lose than to gain by the abolition of the medicine-stamp duty. Our correspondents "Beckenham" and "Mag. Cit." have hit the right nail on the head, we conceive, in their references to the enterprising capitalist ready to supply grocers all over the kingdom with sample bottles of Nemo's cough-balsam to sell at store prices, which, by means of cunningly-devised labels, would tend to supplant the homely paregoric and syrup of squills. It is only the stamp at present which hampers these houses in their gallant efforts to convert pharmacy into a nice little branch of the grocery trade. "'Beckenham's' arguments," says the bold "Forward," "are too feeble to be worthy of serious consideration" Notwithstanding this authoritative utterance, we shall venture to repeat his judicious warning in regard to manufacturers whom we could indicate—"Don't be too hasty in pressing for the abolition of the Act, which, however objectionable in some respects, serves to restrict their sphere of operations."

COMMENTARY.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL AND THE DERBY.—One of the alterations in the by-laws of the Pharmaceutical Society sanctioned at the end of last year was the insertion of the italicised words in the first by-law of section 6 as follows: "The Council shall meet at the Society's house on *or about* the first Wednesday in every month." The first use made of the new power possessed by the Council has been to postpone a meeting which coincided with the Derby day.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY'S DINNER.—The manager of Messrs. Spiers & Pond (Limited) has complained to us of the comments on the Pharmaceutical Society's dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern, which occurred in our report of that event in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of May 21. The famous caterers have been in the business long enough to learn that they cannot please everybody; but on the occasion named they appear to have succeeded in satisfying at least a considerable proportion of important diners. They show us an unsolicited letter from the Secretary of the Society, who, in sending a cheque in settlement of Messrs. Spiers & Pond's account, takes the opportunity of expressing "the very general satisfaction the dinner gave to our friends. I have not heard a single complaint; on the contrary, many of our friends voluntarily remarked on the good and punctual service." This opinion was endorsed by quite a number of gentlemen who are far better judges of a dinner than ourselves, and we feel bound in honour, therefore, to acknowledge with regret that we published a statement which is disproved by the evidence which Messrs. Spiers & Pond have brought to our notice.

THE DRAWBACK ON PERFUMES.—The Excise authorities have not yet issued the regulations providing for the concession of a drawback on spirituous perfumes exported from this country. But we believe the conditions are in proof, and are only waiting for the official sanction of the Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue. The delay, it is understood, arose from the reluctance of Sir Algernon West to authorise changes in the service on the eve of his retirement. He considered it would be fairer to his successor to leave him to decide on the exact form of the notification. Meanwhile, the Board of Customs have issued a general order (46/1892), headed "Perfumes, &c. Preparation of—for Exportation,' in which officers are informed that the questions of the manufacture of perfumery in bond, and the grant of drawback on such as has been prepared out of bond when exported, have been under the consideration of the Treasury, and that their lordships have approved of the continuance of

the regulations governing the preparation of perfumery in bond for exportation, and have besides sanctioned the application of those regulations to the preparation of hair-washes, dentifrices, and essences so far as the processes embrace the treatment of pomades, and small quantities of orris-root, Tonquin beans, and gums with spirit; any other ingredients used being made out of bond and brought into the warehouse ready for mixing. Those privileges are also to be allowed to any other firms who may apply to work in bond under the regulations as now extended.

COCO, A COOLING DRINK.—Dorvault states that coco, a popular drink sold in the Paris streets, is made by macerating liquorice and a little coriander-seed in water. A kind of coco is also sold in the form of a paste, packed in tin boxes. This variety is described as a mixture of extract of liquorice with Vichy salts, to which essential oils of lemon, orange, anise, and peppermint, as well as absinthe and oil of cherry-kernels have been added. The compound is easily soluble in water, to which it imparts a red-brown colour. The presence of the carbonate (Vichy salts) causes an alkaline reaction, which assists the solution of the glycyrrhizin. In this form coco is recommended as a cheap, agreeable, and thirst-quenching beverage.

A. & F. PEARS (LIMITED).—The prospectus of this long-looked-for company appeared on Tuesday morning, and that day at 4 P.M. the subscription list was closed for town applicants, and the next morning for country ones. We are told that a sufficient number of applications for shares was in hand to cover the issue within two hours of the opening of the bank, and that altogether the capital required was offered by the public five times over. We understand that a very fair proportion of chemists were among the applicants. The stock consists of

200,000*l.* 5-per-cent. debenture stock.
200,000*l.* 6-per-cent. cumulative preference shares.
260,000*l.* in ordinary shares.
150,000*l.* in deferred ordinary shares.

The vendors, Messrs. Thomas J. Barratt and Andrew Pears, who have been the sole and equal partners in the business for the past twenty-six years, are to receive for the entire business, including freehold and leasehold properties, the sum of 725,000*l.*, payable as follows:—488,500*l.* in cash, 86,500*l.* in fully paid-up ordinary shares, 150,000*l.* in fully paid-up deferred ordinary shares. The company takes the business as from January 1 last. This leaves 85,000*l.* in cash and 203,252*l.* 3*s.* in stock as current capital. The prospectus gives very full details of the progress of the business during the past seven years, which are of considerable interest. The advertising expenses and the net results are shown in the annexed table. The figures which appear as "profits" are the net profits before advertising expenses have been deducted.

Year	Profits	Advertising	Net Profits
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1885	95,105 17 3	31,159 11 10	63,946 5 5
1886	117,562 5 4	58,848 15 3	58,713 10 1
1887	128 109 6 11	82,311 16 11	45,797 10 0
1888	153,755 13 7	86,491 8 1	67,264 5 6
1889	149,770 12 7	119,903 16 9	29,866 15 10
1890	165 345 2 9	126,994 4 1	38,350 18 8
1891	175,950 2 0	103,956 6 10	71,993 15 2

Mr. Thomas J. Barratt is to be the chairman and the general administrator of the company, and Mr. Andrew Pears will continue to manage the works at Isleworth. Both of these gentlemen have covenanted to continue their association with the business for at least five years. Mr. Frederic Gordon and Mr. E. H. Byas are the other directors of the company.

On Wednesday evening, after the lists were closed, the price of debentures was quoted at 7½ premium; of preference shares at 1½ premium; and of ordinary at 2 premium.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

THE monthly meeting of the Council was held on Wednesday, June 1, at the Society's house, 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, at 3 P.M. Present: Mr. William Hayes (President), in the chair; Mr. T. W. Robinson (Vice-President), Messrs. W. F. Wells, Grindley, Dr. Burnes, Hodgson (Treasurer), Cunningham, Johnston, Montgomery, S. Gibson, and Boyd.

ENFORCING THE ACT.

The PRESIDENT reported that in the case of prosecutions at Ballyhay, in which two summonses, each for breaches of the Pharmacy Act of 1875, had been taken out against Mr. Patrick Fee and Mr. Arthur Fee, the defendants had submitted to pay penalties of 5*l.* for each offence, together with 5*l.* costs, and had given a written undertaking to strictly observe the provisions of the Acts of 1875 and 1890 in future. The President added that these gentlemen had been prosecuted before and had appealed, but the sentences of the magistrates upon them had been affirmed. If they had not now submitted, and if they had been convicted of the second offence, it would have been the duty of the Council to have applied to the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council to remove their names from the register, the effect of which would be to prevent them from styling themselves "chemists and druggists" and selling poisons.

DISPENSARY APPOINTMENTS.

A letter was received from the Local Government Board in reference to the right of pharmaceutical chemists to dispensary appointments.

In the course of discussion it was pointed out by Mr. Wells and Mr. Hodgson that the letter did not distinctly show whether the Local Government Board would themselves take the initiative in causing sealed orders to be withdrawn in the cases in which these were in force and were obstacles in the way of the appointment of pharmaceutical chemists, or whether they would only withdraw them on application of the appointing body.

The President was requested to see the Secretary of the Local Government Board on the subject.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

A letter was received from Dr. Valentine Ball, the director of the Dublin Science and Art Museum, wishing the Council to send to the museum specimens of vegetable drugs.

The Registrar was directed to reply, stating that the Council hoped soon to be in a position to do so.

An address of congratulation to the Chancellor and Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, intended to be presented on the occasion of the celebration of the Tercentenary, was ordered to be engrossed and sealed.

REGISTERED DRUGGISTS AND SERVICE IN ENGLAND.

The PRESIDENT moved a resolution to amend the Regulations relating to the examination for the licence to act as a registered druggist by the addition of a clause to the effect that proof of service to a pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist of Great Britain might be accepted from candidates for the examination.

Mr. HODGSON seconded the motion.

Mr. GIBSON opposed it. Unless the English Society reciprocated, he did not see why gentlemen who had served in England should be allowed to come over here and enter into business in opposition to their own people.

Messrs. MONTGOMERY, WELLS, and GRINDLEY also opposed the motion.

Dr. BURNES supported it, on the ground that competition would be beneficial.

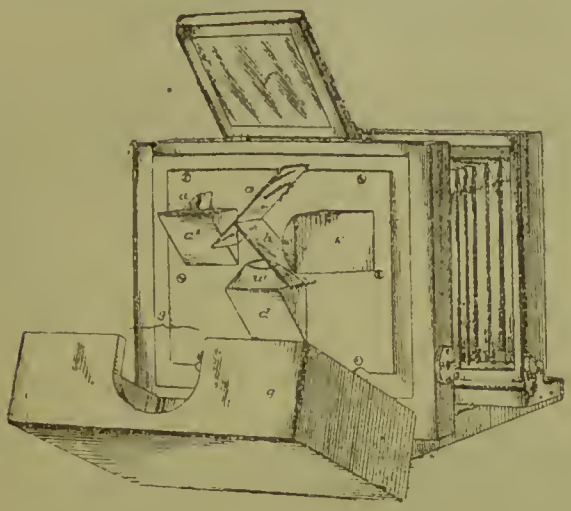
The motion was negatived by five votes to four.

Other business having been disposed of, the Council adjourned.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES.

Mr. Ives's Camera.

The following engraving is a copy of the drawing, submitted by Mr. F. E. Ives to the U.S. Patent Office, of the



camera which he uses for taking the triple images to be used for reproducing pictures in colours. The following official abstract of the specification shows the nature of the arrangement:—

In a camera for producing or superposing a number of images which are in the same plane and show the same perspective, reflecting devices comprising a series of inclined reflectors located one behind the other in the axial line of the incident or undivided rays, said reflectors facing in different directions and some of them being transparent, secondary inclined reflectors combined with the necessarily transparent axial reflectors and arranged in respect thereto, and an apertured diaphragm for the reflecting devices for each image, some of said diaphragms being movable in planes inclined in respect to the axial line of the incident or undivided rays.

American specifications are not a bit clearer than English ones, but by the aid of the drawing anyone who understands optical laws will see how the single image from the lens is multiplied into three through the prisms a^2, b^1, and d.

Stocking Lantern-slides.

As dealers and others find much difficulty in showing lantern-slides, Mr. Frank Weeks suggests that prints of them should be made and mounted in books of one hundred. Customers would then have a much better idea of the picture which would be projected, an immense deal of trouble would be saved to the seller, and the risk of breakage materially lessened.

Flash-paper for Photography.

Mix equal parts of sulphuric acid and nitric acid, both B.P. When the mixture has cooled down to 70° F., immerse in it white Japanese tissue paper or Swedish filtering-paper, cut into strips a half-inch wide and as long as desired. Cover the vessel with a plate of glass, and let stand from twelve to sixteen hours. Remove the paper, wash in clear water, and dry as in making gun-cotton. When required for use, roll up a strip into a pellet, and light one corner of it, throwing it into the air as you do so.

For Burnishing Photographs

dry Castile soap should be used, or else an alcoholic solution of soap made as follows, but care must be exercised in the use of the latter, or stains may ensue:—

Curd soap	1 oz.
Glycerine soap	½ oz.

Shave the soap finely, and rub up with a little water, and heat till dissolved, adding only as much water as is absolutely necessary to dissolve the soap. This solution is then added gradually to 32 oz. of methylated spirit, well shaken and filtered.

A pad of linen or cotton-wool is soaked with the solution and rubbed over the dry print, which is ready for burnishing when the alcohol has evaporated.

Blue Transparencies.

Beautiful blue transparencies may be produced, according to M. Rossel, in the following simple way:—Commercial cyanotype paper is exposed beneath a negative until the image will be very intensely visible, when it is thoroughly washed and placed for fifteen minutes in a 10 per-cent. solution of bichromate of potash. After the print has again been well washed, it is allowed to dry, and then rendered transparent by placing it on a warm glass plate and treating it carefully with paraffin. The print is then framed between two glass plates. The cyanotype paper, giving white lines on a blue ground, may be prepared by placing plain photographic paper in a solution of 25 grammes of ammonio-citrate of iron and of 25 grammes of potassium ferricyanide in 150 c.c. of water, and then drying it in the dark.

"Practical Enlarging."*

Mr John A. Hodges, the author of this book, is not only a practical worker in photography himself, but has the happy ability of being able to write upon photography so that they who read may learn and understand. The book on "Enlarging" was much wanted, and will have a large sale. It is divided into three sections—"Enlarging by Artificial Light," "Enlarging by Daylight," and "The Process." As to size of negative to enlarge from, Mr. Hodges strongly advises 5 × 4, which can well be enlarged up to 10 × 8, and given a good negative will make an enlargement which will be in thorough harmony. Full instructions and working drawings are given for the "mechanical and optical construction of apparatus." The expensive part of an enlarging apparatus is the condenser, and Mr. Hodges gives details and drawings of an apparatus by which enlargements may be made by artificial light without condensers. The chapter on "Enlarging by Daylight" will be read with much interest, and the arrangement of apparatus as shown in the illustrations is admirable. To those who are of a mechanical turn of mind chapter vi. will have a special interest, as in it Mr. Hodges gives full instructions and working drawings showing how to construct a daylight enlarging camera and the accessory apparatus. As to the process the author believes gelatine-bromide paper to be the process *par excellence* for the beginner, and ferrous oxalate to be the best developer. A chapter on the making of enlarged negatives and printing from them closes the book.

DEED OF ARRANGEMENT.

The following deed of arrangement with creditors has been filed at the Bills of Sale Office, under the provisions of the Deeds of Arrangement Act, 1887. Some of these deeds are for the purpose of carrying out compositions with creditors (and such are specified below), but the great majority of them are "assignments" in the ordinary form, to a trustee or trustees, for the benefit of creditors. The Act referred to expressly provides that registration shall not give validity to any deed which is an act of bankruptcy, and there is no provision, in the Act making any of these arrangements binding upon dissenting creditors

Taylor, E. M., & Co. (Edward Mandell Taylor trading as), Wesley Street, Openshaw, and Ivy Cottage, Polefield, Prestwich, manufacturing chemist. Trustee, George Henry Russell (Russell & Walmsley) 49 Hanging Ditch, Manchester, accountant. Dated May 20; filed May 26 Unsecured liabilities, 333*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; estimated net assets, 157*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*; creditors fully secured, 20*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The following are scheduled as creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Besley, R., & Co., Radcliffe	21	2	0
Cheshire Alkali Co., Middlewich	50	5	11
Lord Derby..	15	12	0
Manchester and Liverpool District Bank, Manchester..	200	0	0
Rumney, Robert, Ardwick	12	2	7
Wood, H. B., Manchester	18	5	2

Evolution.—"Now remember, Johnny. Ask the druggist for pulverised alum." Johnny (at the drug store): "Gimme something for a paralysed arm."

* London: Iliffe & Son, 3 St. Bride Street, 1892. 1*s.*

Notice to Retail Buyers:—It should be remembered that the quotations in this section are invariably the lowest net cash prices actually paid for large quantities in bulk. In many cases allowances have to be added before ordinary prices can be ascertained. Frequently goods must be picked and sorted to suit the demands of the retail trade, causing much labour and the accumulation of rejections, not all of which are suitable, even for manufacturing purposes.

It should also be recollected that for many articles the range of quality is very wide.

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42 CANNON STREET, E.C., *June* 2.

London. Business has been to some extent interrupted this week by the Epsom races and the approaching holidays, and on Wednesday no auctions of any importance took place in Mincing Lane. A much better tone, however, prevails in the market generally, and several important branches of trade show a decided recovery. This is especially the case with certain chemicals, with spices, and with shellac. The following are the principal alterations that have occurred:—in drugs raw camphor has been sold for rather better prices, opium is also held at higher rates, and ergot is reported to be decidedly firmer; cinchona sold cheaply and at somewhat lower rates at the auctions; rhubarb and vanilla are firmly held, and in the latter article business has been done at higher prices than the last auction rates. In chemicals citric and tartaric acids are quotably dearer, arsenic has been advanced rather considerably, and liquid carbolic acid is also scarce and higher; quinine, however, has been dealt in at a further slight decline this week, prices being the lowest on record. Cream of tartar is also slightly cheaper. The price of quicksilver has been advanced 2*s.* 6*d.* In articles allied to the drug trade the principal feature is the very strong advance in shellac, which is going up by shillings daily. Spices are also recovering, cloves, ginger, black and white pepper, having sold at higher rates; indiarubber is a little dearer; linseed oil is firmer, and cotton-seed oil, although slightly easier at the close, is also higher in price; sticklac keeps firm. There has been a considerable decline in German potato-spirit; turmeric and cinnamon are also easier; Montreal potashes lower, and petroleum weak. The price of bar silver has advanced to $40\frac{7}{16}$*d.* Bombay and Calcutta exchanges are to-day 1*s.* $3\frac{7}{16}$*d.* The Bank rate remains unchanged, at 2 per cent.

Liverpool. Our Liverpool correspondent writes that arsenic has become scarce, and is held for a higher price. African ginger has also advanced in price, and cream of tartar is firmer. Canary-seed is lower, and Chilian beeswax is arriving more freely. Calabar beans remain very low in price, while turpentine has fallen considerably. Castor oil is flat all round.

America. Our last mail-reports from New York are dated May 25. Opium was very slack on that day, but the demand for morphia had improved a little although prices remained unchanged at $1.45 to $1.95, according to brand. Quinine is flat, with sales at 17c.; citric acid, borax, and bromides are unaltered but quiet. Ergot shows a rather firmer market—German at $42\frac{1}{2}$c. to 50c., and Spanish at 55c. to $67\frac{1}{2}$c. Peru balsam is in request at $1.15 to $1.25. Quillaia is in large supply and cheap, but the season of shipment in Chile is now at an end. Cubebs, vanilla, and tonquin beans are quiet; peppermint oil has improved to $2.75 to $2.85 for case oil, and 10c. less for Wayne County oil. Buchu-leaves are in strong demand, whereas coca and jaborandi leaves are slow of sale. Rhubarb is dearer with small stocks. Golden-seal root shows an easier tendency, and celery-seed has fallen somewhat from its recent high level. Canada balsam is lower, the new crop being now within sight. There is no fine senega-root in stock, but jalap continues to arrive, and is weaker. Cottonseed oil is reported to be very firm and likely to advance. The quotations range from 29c. for prime to 32c. for best yellow. Lard and cod oils are dull. The Menhaden fishing season has commenced and is proceeding most favourably. Crude sperm oil is quiet. The castor oil combination are carrying on a cutthroat warfare with the outsiders, with the result that buyers are profiting by low prices.

Alkali Manufactured in 1891.

In the report by the Chief Inspector of Alkali, &c., Works for 1891, which has just been issued, the following contrast is given of the salt decomposed in the two great processes:—

—	1891	1890	1889
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Leblanc process	567,863	602,769	584,203
Ammonia-soda	278,528	252,260	219,279
Total	846,391	855,029	803,482

It will be remembered that the Leblanc process has been in use for more than a century, during which time it has been the only one used in the soda and potash manufacture. It has withstood all attempts continually made to supplant it by supposed improvements, until within the last ten years, during which large advances have been made upon it by the ammonia-soda process, jeopardising the large capital invested in the older works and apparatus.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act (1875) Amendment Bill.

A meeting of representatives of the wholesale trades interested in the provisions of this Bill, was held at the offices of the London Chamber of Commerce on Thursday, June 2, to consider what action should be taken to protect themselves against the provisions of the Bill. Sir Reginald Hanson, M.P., occupied the chair. Mr. Rogers, opening the discussion, said he thought the present Act was working very unfairly in many respects, and he referred particularly to the varying decisions of justices and analysts, who seemed to have no standard under which to work. He described the Bill as a crude and patchwork measure; it wanted amplifying. If wholesale traders were to be responsible for all goods supplied to retailers, then brokers and merchants ought also to be responsible. One expansion the Bill wanted was that of the right to search for and seize adulterated goods, not only in public sale-rooms and warehouses but, in private sale-rooms also. The Bill, as it stood, was incomplete; and if anything were done, he thought it ought to be done on a lasting scale. Mr. Otto Hehner, analyst, followed, and spoke at great length on the Act generally, giving a large number of statistics and facts, the relevancy of which was not quite apparent. Mr. Alfred Allen, of Sheffield, analyst, said the proposition to make an invoice a warranty would put wholesale traders into a most awkward position, because, under the present law, there was a very serious penalty attached to the giving of a false warranty, and through the carelessness of a clerk, or the tampering with goods by a retailer, he might be subject to grave penalties. Mr. Alfred Preston (Hodgkinson, Prestons & King) said that, under present conditions, there was the greatest difficulty in carrying on the trade with perfect satisfaction to themselves and their customers. There were many articles which they sent out perfectly pure and in accordance with the British Pharmacopœia which from their very nature were altered by the condition of things in which they were kept, or by the way in which they had to be used before coming into the possession of the analyst. In the export and home trade both they were having constant annoyances with regard to regulations which were made from the House of Commons, because they really did not understand what they were doing, and would not take into consultation those in connection with the various trades who could point out the difficulties which arose under the various Acts. Messrs. Avey, Fry, and Christy also spoke against the Bill. Mr. Rogers then moved the following resolution:—"That a committee to represent the wholesale grocery, provision, and drug trades be appointed

to watch this Bill, or any Bill that may be introduced next session, with power to convene a meeting of the interested trades whenever necessary." The resolution was seconded by Mr. Laney, and carried unanimously, a vote of thanks to the chairman terminating the proceedings. The choice of individual members of the committee was left to the secretary of the Chamber.

The Grasse Flower Industry.

It is estimated that, in consequence of the general dulness in business, and especially because of the financial crisis in South America, the Grasse perfumers have booked 80,000*l.* less of orders this year than in the average of the recent seasons. One of the perfumers has compiled the following table of average prices of orange-flowers, rose-flowers, and orange-buds during the last twenty years, from which it appears that the value of all these commodities is now very much below the average, which is 90 cents for orange-flowers, 82½ cents for rose-flowers, and 17·7 cents for orange-buds. The figures, in centimes per kilo., are:—

Year	Orange-flower	Rose-flower	Orange-buds	Year	Orange-flower	Rose-flower	Orange-buds
1872 ..	80	125	16	1882 ..	80	105	18
1873 ..	60	160	15	1883 ..	300	250	33
1874 ..	60	100	18	1884 ..	120	80	17
1875 ..	85	50	23	1885 ..	85	45	17
1876 ..	70	75	17	1886 ..	80	45	17
1877 ..	50	50	17	1887 ..	90	50	18
1878 ..	35	35	15	1888 ..	160	35	25
1879 ..	70	80	15	1889 ..	100	45	16
1880 ..	60	80	15	1890 ..	85	45	14
1881 ..	55	150	15	1891 ..	80	45	14

The unusually high prices of 1883 were the result of the destruction of the crops by frost. This season the rose-crop will be a moderate one. Orange-flowers have been exceptionally abundant. It is thought, moreover, that the stock of orange-flower produce, and especially of neroli oil, held by the Grasse perfumery houses, is very large, and, under these circumstances, the price of orange-flowers has fallen to 40 cents per kilo. in Grasse. The crop is now almost gathered.

The New York Drug Trade.

In their review of the New York drug trade for 1891, prepared by them for the local Chamber of Commerce, Messrs. McKesson & Robbins observe that "the trade has enjoyed a good year, but complains of the increased expense of carrying on its business; this circumstance has grown out of the fact that dealers have been cutting down their orders to minimum quantities, and buying more frequently than formerly, involving greater labour, time and trouble. Reviewing prices at the close of the year, it will be found that, compared with the previous year, the number of articles advanced is about equal in number to the declines. The total import of chemicals, drugs, and dyes entered free of duty for the year ending December 31, 1891, was $31,261,911, against $29,969,159 for the year previous. The value of similar goods dutiable was $14,437,813, against $16,473,255 for 1890. The gain over the average of the preceding five annual periods, including both classes, was $4,976,080. These figures indicate that the drug and chemical trades have done about 1 per cent. less importing than last year, which year exceeded all previous ones. Free goods show a gain of nearly $2,000,000, while the import of dutiable goods declined a little over $2,000,000. Out of 112 selected articles, 59 show an increase over last year, and 16 of these show an increase in amount over the four previous years."

The Java Cinchona Shipments.

Telegrams received yesterday from Java announce that the cinchona exports from the island in the month of May have been rather heavy—viz., 490,000 half-kilos., against 321,000 half-kilos. in May 1891.

ACID (CARBOLIC).—Crystals 34/35° C. are offering at 4⅛*d.* per lb., and crude 62½-per-cent. at 60° F. at 1*s.* 2*d.* per gallon. The market is very weak, and without prospect of improvement. The output of liquid carbolic acid, however, has lately been much reduced, and as the manufacturers have sold their production for a considerable time in advance, business has improved, and higher prices have been obtained. 97/99-per-cent. is now held for 1*s.* per gallon.

ACID (CITRIC).—There has been a decided recovery this week, and, with a good demand, there are buyers to-day at 1*s.* 5½*d.* per lb., which price has already been paid in several instances. The manufacturers are firm, and the tone of the market is strong. *Juice* is cabled from Sicily at 19*l.* 10*s.* The imports of lemon-juice into London for the first five months of the year have been (in pipes):—1888, 2,406; 1889, 2,703; 1890, 2,529; 1891, 1,207; 1892, 1,106.

ACID (TARTARIC).—Dearer; English, 11¾*d.* to 12¼*d.* per lb.; foreign, 11½*d.* per lb.

ALCOHOL.—Last week prices went down from 8 to 10 per cent. for German potato-spirit on the strength of reports of an excellent coming crop.

ALOES.—Good but softish *Socotrine* aloes have sold privately lately at 5*l.* per cwt.

ANISE.—China star-anise is still in limited supply, but the demand is also very quiet—the nearest value is probably from 100*s.* to 105*s.* per cwt.

ANNATTO.—From Liverpool a better demand for South American annatto is reported. *Guadaloupe* has sold at 4*d.* per lb., and holders now require 4½*d.*, while for fine *Cayenne* annatto 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb. has been paid.

ANTIMONY.—Crude Japanese is firmer, and sales have been made on the spot at 26*s.* per cwt.

ARSENIC.—Powdered white, landed, has advanced to 12*s.* per cwt., net terms.

BALSAM (COPAIBA).—The market is firm, and sales of fair to good *Maranham* are reported to have been made recently at 1*s.* 8*d.* to 1*s.* 8¼*d.* per lb.

CAFFEINE.—It is reported that some of the German manufacturers of this article, unable to fight any longer against their English competitors, have suspended the manufacture of caffeine and its salts.

CINCHONA.—Tuesday's bark auctions were fairly large, the catalogues being made up as follows—

	Packages		Packages	
Ceylon cinchona	931	of which	862	were sold
East Indian cinchona	1,445	"	1,302	"
Java cinchona	64	"	64	"
West African cinchona ..	154	"	154	"
South American cinchona ..	121	"	44	"
	2,765		2,426	

The parcels offered were below average quality, and good lots were very scarce. Competition was extremely sluggish, and prices were hardly up to the low scale of the preceding auctions; the unit, in fact, cannot be placed above 1$\frac{1}{16}$*d.* to 1⅛*d.* per lb. The following are the approximate quantities purchased by the principal buyers:—

	Lbs.
Agents for the Auerbach factory	197,745
" Mannheim and Amsterdam factories	139,354
" Frankfort o/M. and Stuttgart factories	95,983
" Brunswick works	38,656
Messrs. Howards & Sons	33,018
Agents for the American and Italian works	31,338
Sundry druggists	37,802
Total quantity of bark sold	576,939
Bought in or withdrawn	73,105
Total quantity offered	650,044

It should be well understood that the quantity of bark bought gives no indication of the quinine value represented by it; some firms who buy large quantities of bark often take the poorer lots, while their competitors, who may buy less bulk, secure parcels of higher test.

The following are the prices paid for sound bark:—

CEYLON CINCHONA.—*Original*—Red varieties: Ordinary woody to fine bright bold and quilly chips, 1½*d.* to 2½*d.*; ordinary to good shavings, 1½*d.* to 3*d.*; dusty to fair root, 1¾*d.* to 2½*d.*; split druggists' quill, 2*d.* per lb. Grey varie-

ties: Ordinary woody chips, $1\frac{3}{4}d.$ to $2\frac{1}{4}d.$; ditto shavings, $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $2\frac{1}{4}d$; root, 3*d.* per lb. Yellow chips, fair to good, 3*d.* to 5*d* per lb. Woody and poor Hybrid chips, $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $2\frac{1}{2}d.$; fair bright shavings, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. *Renewed*—Red varieties: Ordinary to fair bright stem and branch chips, 2*d.* to $3\frac{1}{2}d$; shavings, 3*d.* per lb. Grey varieties: Ordinary to good shavings, $2\frac{1}{4}d.$ to $4\frac{1}{2}d.$; stem chips, ordinary to good, $2\frac{3}{4}d.$ to 6*d.* per lb. Hybrid stem and branch chips, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ to 4*d.*; shavings, $2\frac{3}{4}d.$ to $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb.

East Indian Cinchona.—*Original.*—Red varieties: Bold druggists' quill, $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ to 5*d.*; ordinary to fair stem and branch chips, $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $2\frac{1}{2}d.$; dull to fair spokeshavings, $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $2\frac{1}{4}d.$; ordinary to fine bright root, $2\frac{1}{2}d$ to 4*d.* per lb. Grey varieties: Ordinary to good bright quilly chips, 2*d.* to 6*d.*; root, 4*d.* per lb. Yellow varieties: Ordinary weak to fair branch and stem chips, $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ to 4*d.*; good to fine rich quilly ditto, 5*d.* to $7\frac{1}{2}d.$; dust, $1\frac{1}{2}d.$; poor to good spokeshavings, 2*d.* to $5\frac{1}{2}d.$; dull to fine rich root, $2\frac{1}{4}d$ to 6*d.* per lb. Woody Hybrid spokeshavings, $1\frac{1}{4}d.$ to $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. *Renewed*—Red varieties: Ordinary to good quilly chips, 2*d.* to $3\frac{1}{2}d.$; fair to good bright spokeshavings, 2*d.* to $4\frac{3}{4}d.$; poor to fairly strong grey chips, $2\frac{1}{4}d.$ to $5\frac{1}{2}d$; ditto yellow chips, $2\frac{1}{4}d.$ to $4\frac{1}{2}d.$; Hybrid spokeshavings, 2*d.* per lb.

Java Cinchona.—Dusty to good bright yellow branch and stem chips, $2\frac{1}{4}d.$ to 6*d.*; good ditto root, $5\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb.

West African Cinchona.—Damaged to sound irregular Succirubra quills, 3*d.* to $4\frac{1}{4}d.$ per lb.

South American Cinchona.—Bolivian cultivated *Calisaya* quill, good stout, 6*d.* to $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb.

Camphor (Crude).—The market closes higher, and holders have raised their limits for Japan camphor to 120*s.* on the spot. We hear that a small quantity has been sold at that figure to-day, while for arrival the nearest quotation is 112*s.* 6*d.* c.i.f terms. The following is the latest mail news from Hong-Kong, dated April 28:—Arrivals of Japan camphor have taken place on a somewhat considerable scale, and this has led to a general decline in values of about 10 per cent.—viz., from $\$44\frac{1}{2}$ to $\$40\frac{1}{2}$ per picul. Operators are holding back, and prices may therefore go lower still. Formosa camphor is also plentiful and cheaper, sales having been made from $\$42$ down to $\$37\frac{1}{2}$ per picul, leaving the market demoralised and without power of resistance.

Cinnamon.—At auction, on Monday, 1,760 bales cinnamon met a dull and irregular market, and prices generally declined a little for medium and fine qualities, while ordinary grades were steady. Medium to superior first quill is now quoted at 7*d* to 1*s.* 3*d.*, seconds at $6\frac{1}{4}d.$ to 1*s.* 2*d.*, common and thirds at 4*d.* to 10*d.* per lb. Ceylon chips sold cheaply at $1\frac{3}{4}d.$ to $1\frac{7}{8}d.$ per lb. for ordinary coarse; cuttings and quillings at $3\frac{1}{4}d.$ to 5*d.* per lb.

Cloves.—At the end of last week a somewhat better demand showed itself for Zanzibar cloves, of which nearly 2,000 bales were sold on the spot at $2\frac{5}{8}d.$ to $2\frac{11}{16}d.$ per lb. for fair quality. Subsequently further business was done at rising prices, fair Zanzibar advancing to $2\frac{7}{8}d.$ per lb.

Coca.—Offers have been refused this week for the parcel of *Huanaco* leaves shown at last week's drug auctions. The fine bold strong leaves in the parcel are limited at 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb., but that figure cannot be obtained at present

Cocaine.—The manufacturers of hydrochlorate still ask 19*s.* 6*d* per oz. Bids for crude cocaine have been refused this week.

Copperas.—Green copperas has been in strong demand recently, and, with large sales, prices have risen to 40*s.* per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool, for barrels.

Copper (Sulphate).—The market is very firm at 15*l.* 10*s.* for anchor brand. First Mint has advanced to 14*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Macclesfield is held for 15*l.* 10*s* f.o.b. Liverpool.

Cream of Tartar.—Cheaper, at 88*s.* per cwt. for best white French crystals and German powder.

Dragon's-blood.—Thirteen cases came from Singapore by the *Kaisow* this week, and fourteen by the *Rome.*

Ergot of Rye.—Telegrams have been received here by some of the importers this week warning them not to sell, as both the Spanish and the Russian crops are looking very poor. Attention is also called to the Reuter messages which have appeared in the daily press this week announcing that the winter crops in most of the governments of Southern and South-Eastern Russia are looking very unfavourable, and that, especially if the drought, which has already prevailed for a long time, should continue, there will be serious ground for apprehension with regard to the spring crops also. It is thought that this state of things is likely to affect the prospects of the ergot crop. Good German is still held at 1*s.* 10*d.* to 1*s.* 11*d.* per lb, with few sellers.

Ginger.—There has been a strong private demand for Cochin ginger, and on Thursday and Friday last nearly 4,000 packages of this root changed hands privately at somewhat higher prices—viz, small to medium rough at 42*s.* to 50*s.*, washed rough at 46*s.* to 49*s*, B cut at 70*s.*, and superior A cut at 92*s.* 6*d.* to 100*s.* per cwt. Since then Cochin washed rough has sold at 48*s.*, and mouldy limed Japan at 34*s.* per cwt.

Glucose has recently gone up, and is now from 10*s.* 3*d.* to 10*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for fine American. Not long ago it was as low as 9*s*, to which point it had fallen from 13*s*, which it touched a few months ago.

Guinea Grains.—Up to 27*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. is now asked in Liverpool for good quality, all lots offering at less money—viz, to 25*s.* per cwt.—having been taken out of the market.

Gum Asafœtida.—The *Tern* has brought 56 cases, *viâ* Antwerp, this week.

Gum Myrrh.—There is a great scarcity of really good Aden sorts, and high prices would be paid for such.

Indiarubber.—The market is firmer, and fine Pará has been sold up to 2*s.* $9\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb., while 2*s.* 10*d.* is now wanted.

Insect Flowers.—The new crop is now arriving at the market in Trieste, and business has taken place there; but the flowers will not be ready for shipment for some time. The prices are now 50*s.* c.i.f. for new open (against 48*s.* 6*d.* c.i f. for old), 54*s.* 6*d.* to 55*s.* for half-closed, and 60*s* to 64*s.* for closed; while wild flowers are held at 77*s.* to 78*s.*, c.i.f. terms, according to quality. There is a good demand, and prices are firm. When the new crop commenced to arrive some 200 tons of the old were still left.

Menthol is firmly held at about 10*s.* for good dry crystals.

Oil (Cod-liver).—Our Norway correspondent writes under date of May 19:—"Up till May 14 about 2,700 hectolitres of medicinal cod-liver oil had been produced in Finmarken, against 800 last year. This brings this year's total production up to very nearly that of last year. Although the fishing in Finmarken will not be at an end for another week or so, it is not expected that more medicinal oil will be produced there. But the quality of the Finmarken oil this season is not so good as it ought to be, and as the quantity of really good cod-liver oil this year is less by 1,000 or 2,000 hectolitres than last year, the present low prices are not warranted; 67*s.* 6*d.* to 70*s.*, c.i.f. London, is the present value here for finest new non-freezing, but it is not unlikely that price will improve a little ere long."

Oil (Olive).—The reports from Italy concerning the growing crop are very unfavourable, and a yield considerably below the average is generally anticipated. In Southern Italy the trees have flowered badly in many districts.

Opium.—Small sales of old manufacturing seconds were made this week at 6*s.* 3*d* to 6*s.* 6*d.*, but when these were completed the holders raised their limits, and further transactions were thereby prevented. In other kinds of opium no business is reported. Our Smyrna correspondent writes under date of May 21:—"No further opium-purchases have been effected here since my last message, and it is probable that we will remain quiet until the new crop is fit for shipment in July next. We have had a great deal of rain this week, which will retard the harvesting in the lower districts. It is feared that the wet weather we have experienced lately will be prejudicial to the crop in the lower districts; but, on the other hand, it will greatly benefit the opium-fields in the uplands, which take a month longer to arrive at maturity. By the end of June we shall know the number of cases likely to be produced this year, and it is the general opinion that the outturn will be larger than the last, provided the weather continues favourable." To which another correspondent,

writing on the same date, adds:—"It is the American buyers alone who have kept some little life in our market lately. Without them we should certainly have seen lower prices for everybody here is anxious to realise. Although the crop-reports are beginning to be a little more contradictory, they remain generally good. The opium-holders maintain that the crop will hardly reach 7,000 baskets, while non-interested parties talk of 8,000 baskets, or even more."

PEPPER.—*Black* Penang pepper is reported a little firmer on the spot, with sales of 400 bags fair quality at 3*d.* per lb. For arrival both black and white pepper are higher. Fair *white* Penang on the spot has risen to 3½*d.* per lb.

POTASH SALTS.—*Pearl ashes* show very little life; 45*s.* per cwt. is the nominal quotation. First *Montreal potashes* have been dealt in at the reduced price of 23*s.* 9*d.* per cwt. in Liverpool. *Chlorate* of potash is held by the Union at 7*d.* per lb. for prompt, and by secondhand holders at 6¾*d.* per lb. f.o.b., but for delivery over the second half of the year 6½*d.* per lb. is the price.

QUICKSILVER.—On Monday the principal importers made large sales, subsequently advancing their quotation to 6*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per bottle. There has been an arrival of 5,000 bottles from Seville this week. Second-hand holders have sold at 6*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*

QUININE.—On Saturday 20,000 oz. Brunswick in bulk (secondhand) sold at the reduced price of 8⅝*d.* per oz., and on Monday 6,000 oz. changed hands at 8¾*d.* per oz. Fifteen thousand ozs. of B & S. and Brunswick quinine sold at 8½*d.* per oz. to-day, and there is still more to be had at the same price. Messrs. Howards & Sons have to-day reduced their price ½*d.* per oz., and now quote vials at 1*s.* 3*d.*, and bulk, in larger quantities, at 1*s.* 2*d.* per oz.

RHUBARB.—We refer to the position of this important drug in another column. The following figures show the imports into and deliveries out of the London warehouses for the five months ending May 31, as well as the stock on May 31:—

	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887
Imports, cases ..	273	329	393	437	462	404
Deliveries, ,, ..	529	631	633	565	698	814
Stock, ,, ..	151	553	509	855	898	1,446

Our present stock consists nearly all of Shensi root of ordinary and medium quality. There are believed to be only about 20 cases of high-dried, and about four or five cases of Canton root in the warehouse. A parcel of 68 cases, however, has arrived to-day, and the ship that brought these also carried 23 cases in transit for Germany. It is more than twenty years ago since the position of the drug, so far as figures go, seemed so favourable as it is to-day, and on the last occasion the price of fine Shensi root rose to 10*s.* per lb. Now it is scarcely one-third of that. It is said that there is very little rhubarb of the new crop arriving upon the Chinese markets, but such exports are proverbially unreliable.

SCAMMONY ROOT has sold at 35*s* per cwt. in Liverpool.

SHELLAC.—Before the auctions prices in the speculative market rose considerably, and on the spot a good demand was reported for Garnet and Button lacs. At auction 1,314 cases were offered, of which 815 sold at an advance of 2*s.* on Orange, and 1*s.* on Garnet and Button lac. The following prices were paid:—Second orange, good pale unworked, 85*s.*; red curly worked, 81*s.*; fair to good pale partly cakey, worked and unworked, 77*s.* to 79*s.* per cwt.; cakey bronze lac, 74*s.* per cwt.; blocky to free but curly unworked AC Garnet lac, 74*s.* to 75*s.* per cwt; second Button, 76*s.* to 81*s.*; thirds, 74*s.*; fourths, 72*s.* per cwt. On Wednesday the market was quite excited, and prices rose 2*s.* or 3*s.* per cwt. Orange TN for August delivery sold at 87*s.* 6*d.*, and for October delivery at 84*s.* per cwt., while fully 6,000 cases changed hands. It is reported that a contract was made between two brokers of 5,000 cases orange lac for August delivery. This, at an average value of about 6*l.* per case, represents 30,000*l.*, no doubt the largest contract made in this article for a long period. To-day 1,000 cases orange TN sold at 87*s.* 6*d.* for August, 85*s.* for September, 84*s.* for October, and 83*s.* for November delivery. Market closes firm, but quiet.

SODA CRYSTALS.—The London makers ask 64*s.* per ton, and the price ex ship is 65*s.* On the Tyne the quotation is 57*s.* 6*d.* f.o.b.

SPERMACETI.—Sales have been made in Liverpool at 1*s.* 4½*d.* per lb. for Chilian refined. This shows a lower value, but there has been more business at the decline.

STICK-LAC.—The market is very firm, and there is little offering: about 85*s.* per cwt. is the nearest value for good Siam, free from wood. A lot of fine *Seed-lac* was offered at this week's sales, and 85*s.* was refused for this.

SULPHUR.—The following are the present quotations: English flowers, 12*s.* 3*d.*; ditto roll, 9*s.* 6*d.*; ditto rock, 9*s.* per cwt.—all including packages. Foreign flowers, 8*s.*; roll, 7*s* per cwt. Raw brimstone is held at 90*s.* per ton for best thirds, and at 92*s.* for seconds, landed terms. The market is unsettled, but tending steadier. Manufacturers report that their stocks are moving off slowly.

TEA.—The Congou market is steady, and a fair business has been done in tea for price, largely for export; but very little better-class tea is selling, and as a good deal of new Moning has now been settled for London, buyers are waiting the arrival of the Moyune, and getting out of old stock at the smallest discount possible. Assams are quiet, and terminals are rather weaker for forward months. Monday's rather heavy sale contained a large quantity of second-hand tea, and this after a rise in the market is always looked upon as a bad sign, indicating that the dealers do not believe in the market. A heavy Ceylon sale on Tuesday began with fair competition and steady prices, but five hours' shouting for common Ceylons in a very noisy sale-room is too much for human endurance, and about halfway through the sale began to drag, and a good many lots went at easy rates towards the end.

TURMERIC.—The market is very flat. Good China finger is held for 22*s.* to 22*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. Some parcels of bulb and finger mixed were lately offered at 18*s.* to 18*s.* 6*d.*, but those have all been sold. Split *Cochin* bulbs are offering freely at 7*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; the last price obtained for Bengal in quantity was 17*s.* 3*d.* per cwt.

VANILLA.—Sales have been made by private contract this week at very full but rather higher prices than those obtained last week. Stock is said to be decreasing, and it is thought that there will be a further rise within the next month. Writing from Mahé (Seychelles islands), a correspondent says:—"There will be little or no vanilla crop this year. This was to be expected after the splendid crop of last year. Unfortunately, the results of the sales of last year's crop in the European market have been disappointing. Mauritius and Réunion suffered very much from a hurricane in February, and it is feared that the vanilla crop in these colonies will be considerably reduced."

WAX (JAPAN).—Good pale squares are still quoted at 42*s.* per cwt., and small sales are said to have been made at that figure.

THE LIVERPOOL MARKET.

ARSENIC.—This has become scarce and powdered white is now quoted 12*l.*

CALABAR BEANS.—Seventy-two bags just arrived have sold at 2*d.*

CANARY SEED.—Easier, but 49*s.* to 51*s.* is still quoted for fine hold *Turkish* seed. For a parcel at auction only 47*s.* was bid, but the lot was withdrawn.

CHILLIES.—*Sierra Leone* are still selling at high prices—45*s.* paid for 16 bags fine bright.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Sales of first white have been made at 90*s.* Forward late rates still rule.

FENUGREEK-SEED.—For 100 bags ordinary *Alexandrian* just arrived 8*s.* 6*d.* is asked.

GINGER (AFRICAN) is in demand, and over 1,000 bags new crop have changed hands at prices ranging from 28*s.* to 31*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

KOLA-NUTS.—Mouldy have been selling at 2*d.*, but fine well dried are held at from 6*d.* to 10*d.* per lb.

OIL (CASTOR).—Flat on the spot and to arrive. Value of good seconds and Calcutta ranges from $2\frac{3}{16}$*d.* to $2\frac{7}{16}$*d.* per lb.; French, first pressure, $2\frac{5}{8}$*d.* to $2\frac{11}{16}$*d.*; ditto, second pressure, $2\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per lb.

SPERMACETI.—*Chilian* has sold at 1*s.* $4\frac{1}{2}$*d.*, but no arrivals have taken place for some time.

TURPENTINE.—This article has experienced a sharp decline, and sales have been made on spot at 24*s.* 6*d.*

WAX (CHILIAN).—Now arriving more freely, but 7*l.* 10*s.* is still the value of fine yellow, and this price has been paid.

THE AMSTERDAM MARKET.

AMSTERDAM, June 1.

ALL the analyses for the cinchona-bark sale here on June 9 have now been published. The manufacturing bark contains about 13 tons sulphate of quinine, or 4 53 per cent. on the average. About $\frac{1}{2}$ ton contains 1–2, 21 tons 2–3, 99 tons 3–4, 96 tons 4–5. 36 tons 5–6, 14 tons 6–7, 13 tons 7–8, 4 tons 8–9, 8 tons 9–10, and $\frac{1}{2}$ ton 13–14 per cent. sulphate of quinine.

THE SMYRNA OPIUM MARKET.

(*Telegram from our Correspondent.*)

SMYRNA, June 1.

DURING the week 30 cases usual run of manufacturing opium have been sold at 6*s.* 4*d.* per lb., f.o b. Smyrna. The new crop is generally progressing satisfactorily.

THE NEW YORK DRUG MARKET.

(*Telegram from our Correspondent.*)

NEW YORK, June 1.

HOTCHKISS' peppermint oil has advanced. A shipment of 50 cases was made this week to London. Michigan oil in tins is also dearer, but the increased prices asked by holders have affected the demand, which has been much reduced, and the prospect does not appear to be favourable to a continuation of the rise, which appears to have been caused solely by alarmist reports received from Europe. The growing crops, however, are said to have suffered much damage from excessive rains. Opium is firm for good druggists' kinds; sassafras oil is decidedly lower this week. Best refined yellow summer cotton-seed oil keeps firm. There are only a few holders of this article, and they are all indisposed to sell except at their own prices.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN CONSULS' REPORTS.

CHINA.

Tablet-tea. A new industry, the manufacture of tablet-tea has sprung up in the Chinese port of Kiukiang in the course of last year. Machinery for the manufacture of tea in this form has recently been erected there, and the quantity of the article shipped was 493,392 lbs. in 1891. Tablet-tea is made from the very best quality of tea-dust. It is formed by pressure alone into small cakes, which are perfectly strong and solid, and rather resemble chocolate in appearance. The material is not, like brick tea (the nauseous compound which plays so large a part in the trade between China and Russia), moistened with steam before being compressed, and the flavour is not in any way impaired by the process of manufacture. Taking up little space, and being unlikely to get spoilt or damaged, tablet-tea presents the best and most convenient form of tea imaginable for travellers, backwoodsmen, or armies in the field.

FRANCE.

Sulphate of Copper. Chemical products are being more and more employed now by the French agriculturists, and are annually imported into this district, says our consul in Bordeaux, in increasing quantities. Since last year sulphate of iron, which used to be employed by itself against the diseases of the vine, but with indifferent results, has been mixed with certain artificial manures before being applied to the diseased plants. Of other chemical products, bleaching-powders, &c., have continued to be imported here in large consignments of late. The general demand for sulphate of copper is increasing in this district, where it is now much used in the form of the "bouillie bordelaise." A large proportion of the imports in 1891 came from the United Kingdom, but a considerable quantity also arrived here from the United States of America, and some from Germany. The French sulphate-of-copper industry has, it appears, been unable to keep up with foreign competition, and has greatly fallen off. As the rates of Customs duty hitherto charged on this article have not been increased by the new French Customs tariff (excepting for certain States which are subject to the maximum tariff), it is accordingly not likely that the British sulphate-of-copper manufacturers will now suffer much from French competition. Sulphate of copper is now employed not only against cryptogamic diseases of the vine, but also, and with equal success, against those affecting tomatoes, potatoes, and other vegetables. It is estimated that the importations of sulphate of copper to Bordeaux last year reached nearly 12,000 tons.

Gum Arabic. Since last year the agitated condition of the interior of the French Soudan has given place to a calmer state of things, and communications have again been renewed. The harvest of Senegambian gum last year was about one-fourth greater than that of 1890, and also of much higher quality, so that prices were higher. Towards the end of last year the latter, however, fell, owing to extensive importations of inferior kinds of Eastern gums, but this fall was not sufficiently great to allow of speculation in these latter sorts.

PARAGUAY.

Drugs. The Republic of Paraguay imported in 1890 $27,468 worth of dutiable "common drugs and paints," and $14,767 worth of dutiable medicines. These goods pay 20 per cent. duty. Perfumery pays 50 per cent., but veterinary medicines are free. Quebracho wood is sent to France from Paraguay. It is used for tanning and colouring. It is very hard, and will not rot. The weight is 84 lbs. per cubic foot. Señor Carlos Casado has, opposite to Villa Concepcion, a manufactory of quebracho extract, which has been found of great use for tanning, and is already employed in European tanneries. To make it better known he proposes to exhibit some at the Chicago Exhibition.

MARRIAGES.

[*Notices of Marriages and Deaths are inserted free if sent with proper authentication.*]

APÉRY—DE CZAKÓ.—On May 5, at Constantinople, Pierre Apéry, pharmacist, and editor of the *Revue Médico-Pharmaceutique* of Péra, to Amélie de Czakó.

APPLETON—APPLEYARD.—On June 1, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Selby, by the Rev. C. D. Newman, Arthur Appleton, chemist, Selby, third son of the late Mr. John Appleton, Middleton-on-the-Wolds, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. G. W. Appleyard, Brayton Road, Selby.

DEATHS.

CROMPTON.—On May 31, at Bury, through taking prussic acid, Mr. J. B. Crompton, chemist and druggist. Aged 65. Mr. Crompton was one of the leading druggists in Bury. It is thought that his suicide was occasioned by depressed spirits consequent on the illness of his wife.

SMITH.—On May 25, at Nailsworth, Mr. William Smith, pharmaceutical chemist.

Memoranda for Correspondents.

Always send your proper name and address: we do not publish them unless you wish: if you do not, please use a distinctive nom-de-plume.

Write on one side of the paper only; and devote a separate piece of paper to each query if you ask more than one, or if you are writing about other matters at the same time.

If you send us newspapers, please mark what you wish us to read.

Ask us anything of pharmaceutical interest: we shall do our best to reply.

Before writing for formulæ consult the last volume, if you have it.

Letters, queries &c., will be attended to in the order received.

The Sale of Poisonous Proprietary Medicines.

Thomas Powell (Limited) inform us that in future the balsam of aniseed sold by them for Great Britain will be labelled as below:—

This preparation, as made since 1824, contains, amongst other valuable pectoral ingredients, a very minute and harmless quantity of morphine; and to meet the requirements of the Act of Parliament, 1868, it is labelled

POISON.

SIR,—Now that it has been officially decided that all proprietary medicines containing poison must in future bear a label to that effect, I think you would do well to allow a space in your paper so that manufacturers of such preparations may state in future those articles which will be labelled "Poison." By this means members of the trade holding stock may at once affix labels in accordance with the recent decision. Yours truly,

Birkenhead. A. F. BROOKES.

SIR,—Would it be possible for you to give chemists a list of proprietary medicines (of well-known character) which will be liable to be labelled "Poison"? Also, if only a qualified chemist is allowed to sell them, will the Act compel none but a qualified man to manufacture them?

Yours truly,

T. B. (40/57.)

[The Act would not prevent the manufacture or wholesale sale of such medicines by unregistered persons.]

SIR,—The emancipation of the trade from the grocers is not yet achieved, and from the apathy in which the Pharmaceutical Society treat infringements is not likely to be for some time to come.

I should like to know what encouragement there is to the trade to observe the 17th section of the Act when cases like the following arise:—In a town near Birmingham, only this week, during the absence of the qualified principal, a customer wanted a bottle of Winslow's syrup, and was informed it could not be supplied at the moment, and the reason given. "Oh," says the customer, "I can get it at Mr. So-and-So's," naming a grocer across the street, and went there, and, what is more to the point, was supplied with it. This occurred after the trade had been advised that this article also came within the section.

The Society seem unable to soar above the prosecution of an occasional chemist's apprentice or, maybe, a drug-store assistant. They do not, apparently, interfere with grocers, and infer that the prosecution of such lies with the local police rather than with themselves.

In the same town another grocer, as though to bid defiance to the Society, has since exhibited a list in his window offering this very article for sale.

Browne's Chlorodyne is also still being sold by the same grocers unchecked.

Whose duty is it to institute proceedings, the Society's or the police? Yours, &c.,

JUSTICE. (39/58.)

[The Society's. The police cannot enforce the 15th section of the Pharmacy Act; that is, the section which prevents unregistered persons selling poisons.]

SIR,—Now that the Pharmacy Act places so much responsibility upon chemists, I would suggest that a list of these patent medicines containing "poisons" be published from time to time, and that they be sold only at the price marked thereon. Chemists have the ball at their feet, as the articles can only be sold by registered chemists, and the demands of the Act of Parliament, besides the occasional reprimands of coroners, perfectly justify us in this course. If we are to be the only people to be shot at, and are willing to take our chance, by all means let us be remunerated for the risk.

Skelton. A. ELLIS.

SIR,—Registered chemists should at once take advantage of the chlorodyne prosecution—at least in such towns as have not the advantage of a "stores" with a qualified manager. The chemists in the town from which I write have agreed together (wonderful to relate, we generally do pull together) to issue a handbill as soon as we can informing the public that certain advertised medicines (giving a list of them), having been found to come under the regulations of the Sale of Poisons Act, and being now only procurable from a registered chemist, the prices of such medicines will be as formerly—1*s.* for 1*s.* 1½*d.* size, and 2*s.* 6*d.* for 2*s.* 9*d.* size.

But before this can be done we need as full a list as possible of patents coming under the Act, and this we must look to you or some other authority to supply us with. Winslow has already owned up, and we have also Kay's and Collis Browne; doubtless other well known makers will quickly follow suit. Yours obediently,

WILTS. (42/51.)

SIR,—Now that the question of poisonous patent medicines is settled, I suggest that paid inspectors should be appointed, who should make it their sole occupation to travel from place to place endeavouring to get convictions against unqualified retailers of poisons. I would appoint one for Scotland, one for the North of England, one for Wales and the West, and another for London and the South of England. I am confident that if the question of funds is the obstacle, every chemist would willingly subscribe, and also be willing to give private information where necessary. There are many in this town who sell poisons with impunity, as they know it pays to run the risk. Such an arrangement would terrify evil-doers, would benefit chemists, and would tend to bring about a better feeling between the trade and the Society. Yours sincerely,

A SUBSCRIBER TO THE PHARMACEUTICAL

Bradford, May 28. SOCIETY. (43/7.)

SIR,—If "there is a tide in the affairs of men, which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune," surely the tide of the Pharmaceutical Society is now at high-water mark, and we in the country are anxiously looking for the supreme effort being made to get the ship off the rocks. Will the Council now rise to the occasion, and weld the whole trade into a compact and united body by adopting a "forward policy"? They have been almost goaded into action by the Government, the Medical Council, and the coroners. Surely now no false modesty will stand in their way. The General Election is approaching. Let the President unroll his flag, and let it bear a motto embracing the demand "that all medicines intended for internal administration shall be vended only by duly qualified medical men and chemists," and the whole trade will flock to his standard. The Government will support the demand, medical men will extend their support, public opinion will go with us, and nearly every candidate for Parliament will promise support now if properly approached. Yours, &c.,

WALES. (43/67.)

40/42.—*Oneya* asks whether stores may legally sell poisonous proprietary medicines?

[If they are registered limited companies they may keep open shop for the sale of such, but the actual seller must be a qualified chemist.]

Mr. C. M. Foottit, chemist, Marlow, writes a letter to *The South Bucks Free Press* giving information concerning poisonous proprietary medicines "in view of saving neighbouring traders in patent medicines from the possible effects of unwittingly offending." He concludes his letter by saying:—"Should any of the patent-medicine sellers inadvertently hold stock which is a danger to them under the above circumstances, I should be very pleased to take it at market value, and so relieve any of my fellow-tradesmen from possibly very unpleasant consequences."

A letter making a similar announcement, and also offering to take over at market value any stock inadvertently held by unqualified vendors, appears in the *Western Morning News* of May 31, over the signature of J. Barge,

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41/12. *Bayonne* asks whether a proprietary medicine containing $\frac{1}{30}$ part of chlorodyne must be labelled "Poison." Apparently, to be in strict accordance with the law, it must, though we think we should respectfully ignore the law in such a case. We do not consider that chloric ether or spirit of chloroform is a poison within the meaning of the Act.

43/49. *Mag. Cit.*—The counsel was wrong in his statement. This correspondent remarks:—"It is only fair that grocers and others dealing in poisonous proprietary medicines should be notified of the new construction put on this old Act, and the best way to do it is for each chemist to send to the local newspaper office the letter sent out by the American Drug Company, or some other intimation of the change, after which there can be no excuse. Restriction of the sale of these preparations to qualified men only may press rather hard upon some of us who cannot afford to keep qualified assistants; but it is the only sure way of securing our rights as they are won back to us step by step."

The Medicine-stamp.

SIR,—Since your correspondent "Forward" thinks my remarks not worthy of consideration, it is a pity he honoured them with his notice. He should have made an effort to understand my letter before criticising it, or, at least, have based his comments on statements which appeared in it instead of his own imagination. I never disputed a grocer's right to sell syrup of squills if he chooses. As a matter of fact, he does not, to any appreciable extent; but I did contend and still maintain, "Forward's" opinion notwithstanding, that the Stamp Act, with all its imperfections, is a protection against a demand for pennyworths and twopenny samples of patent medicines, &c., which would follow its repeal, and greatly interfere with a chemist's retail trade. The correctness of his other observations is not borne out by past experience. Twenty years ago, when the number of patents was comparatively small, and advertising had not attained its present gigantic development, thousands entered a pharmacy who seldom or never do now. Chemists did double the trade. They had little difficulty in selling a good cough-mixture, or other proprietary of their own manufacture, with benefit to themselves, and advantage to their customer, inasmuch as the patient being present he could be supplied with a medicine suited to his particular requirements. Now a different system prevails, as most chemists know to their cost.

"Forward's" standard of commercial morality is decidedly low. Chemists do not desire to live by substitution, imitation of other's articles, or copying their ideas. They prefer to sell their own labour at a fair price, rather than other people's at a fictitious value yet without advantage to themselves.

Possibly "Forward" belongs to that class of advertising manufacturers who, while pocketing a comfortable profit themselves, view with complacency the frantic struggles of retailers striving who can sell their preparations with least possible gain. Otherwise, I do not understand by what process of reasoning he arrives at his conclusions.

Yours truly,

June 1. BECKENHAM. (44/33.)

SIR,—Mr. Burroughs' and Mr. Weddell's arguments in favour of repealing the Medicine-stamp Act sound plausible, but until they can assure us it will not have the effect of all grocers and hucksters becoming agents for all kinds of low-priced (2*d.* upwards) remedies, supplied by the capitalist druggist, I hope the trade will strenuously oppose such an attempt. The large and well-established houses may have little to fear, but the man in a small way finds his neighbour the grocer a powerful opponent, and the very cream of his business entirely taken from him; in fact, there is nothing left but to launch out as a quack doctor. I would rather find the licence 10*s* 6*d.* or 1*l.* 1*s.* per year, which would probably deter some of our patent-medicine houses paying the licence for those hucksters to whom they supply goods. I know brick-moulders and others living in cottages who are agents for some makers, but who would not care to risk 1*l.* 1*s.* What would it be if there were no licence?

Yours truly,

MAG. CIT. (43/49.)

Terebene.

SIR,—A year or so ago the correspondence columns of this journal contained a criticism upon the B.P.C. "blue-list," in which the author remarked that the terebene question had been satisfactorily settled, although the subject was still retained on the list.

I felt at the time that it was a courageous statement, for I had in hand at that moment an examination of some ten or twelve samples which were thoroughly representative of the article offered for pharmaceutical purposes, and in view of the recrudescence of interest in terebene the publication of the respective rotatory powers of those samples may prove not altogether inopportune.

By common consent the reference-point for terebene is the absence of optical rotatory power, and the observed rotation is all I need record, for whilst comparative examinations as to aroma, flavour, and residue upon evaporation may form useful aids in the laboratory, a detailed description on paper is next to useless.

Observed rotation of terebene samples for D ray in tube 200 mm. long at 23° C.—mean of six observations.

No. 1 ..	..+ 3°	No. 7 ..	..+12·6°
No. 2 ..	..+11°	No. 8	sample insufficient
No. 3 ..	..+ 5·1°	No. 9 ..	..− 1°
No. 4 ..	..+ 9·3°	No. 10 ..	..+13·1°
No. 5 ..	..+22°	No. 11 ..	..− ·4°
No. 6 ..	..+ 5·2°	No. 12 ..	..±0°

No 1 was obtained from a Scotch manufacturer, Nos. 2 to 8 inclusive from wholesale druggists and chemical manufacturers; 9, 10, 11 were specimens bought retail from London houses having both wholesale and retail departments; No. 12 was from stock.

With the exception of Nos. 9, 11, and 12 commercial terebene would therefore seem to be still far below the standard of purity which should be insisted upon.

In view of the above figures, and backed by an experience begotten of the distillation of some hundreds of gallons of terebene, I am not disposed to accept Mr. Parry's statement that the purification of terebene is quite as simple a matter as his note leads us to infer. Indeed the length of time during which the still is monopolised, extending as it does sometimes over weeks together, no doubt often tends to render the manufacturer impatient, and apparently not infrequently impels him to relinquish the operation before the final product is inactive.

Yours truly,

W. LLOYD WILLIAMS.

Laboratory, Phœnix Mills, Dartford, May 31.

Methylated Spirit in Veterinary Blisters.

SIR,—Referring to your leader of April 23, in answer to my query regarding the use of methylated spirit in the preparation of liquid blister, "Veterinary Counter Practice," page 28. I have been in communication with the Board of Inland Revenue for permission to use methylated spirit in the manufacture of an essence for lameness in horses. I enclose formula; it is given in issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, December 27, 1890, 201/40, under the name of "Leeming's Essence."

The Board of Inland Revenue inform me that, their analyst having certified the essence as being incapable of internal use as a medicine, they would permit its manufacture with methylated spirit on my giving a bond for 200*l.* if the quantity used should not exceed fifty gallons annually, the manufacture to be carried on in a separate locked room. The essence being only for local sale, its preparation under these restrictions would not be worth the trouble. I again wrote, asking whether the Board would permit the preparation of the essence without the above restrictions, as the quantity made would not exceed two gallons annually. The Board, in reply, state that they would permit a portion of the retail stock of mineralised methylated spirit not exceeding five gallons annually to be used in the preparation of the essence provided the formula stated is adhered to. The liquid blister being three times stronger in cantharides than the essence, the same permission would, I should think, include it also.

The Board have treated my communications with great courtesy and promptness.

Essence for Lameness for Horses.

Pulv. cantharid.	℥viij.
Camphor.	℥ij.
Euphorbii	℥viij.
Ol. origan.	℥j.
Saoon. castil.	℥iij.
Spirit. vini	Ovj.

Digest fourteen days, press and filter. [*C. & D.* December 27, 1890.]

Yours faithfully,
CALEDONIA. 61/7.)

Tabloids and Tablets.

SIR,—I notice Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. regard the word "Tablets" as their "rightful property" because registered as a trade-mark. The word "Tabloids" also is their registered trade-mark. It would indeed be interesting to know by how many trade-marks this enterprising firm is known, also the number of very useful words they claim as their "rightful property."

The word "Tablets" is a good old dictionary word, meaning medicines in square forms, and although a tablet-making machine is now considered one of the necessaries of the dispensing counter, we are to be prohibited the use of the word for compressed drugs having a "round or oval" appearance if not the manufacture of Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. I do not think the term "compressed pills" was ever in universal use for such a form of medicament.

It would be well to have a committee of lynx-eyed brethren appointed to watch over our interests in this respect, since the Pharmaceutical Society do not care to do such work, and individual chemists cannot possibly attend to business, keep up a good stock of Pharmacopœia preparations, including "Tablets," and look ahead all the while. Something must be done speedily in order that we may be protected from our friends.

I am, &c.,
FIFTY YEARS AGO. (42/73.)

Chemists' Assistants and the Riviera.

SIR,—I was much interested in the article on "English Assistants on the Riviera" contributed by "Anglo-Francais" to your number of May 28. His information about the means of finding a situation in the South, and, having found it, the best way of getting to it, is most useful. Those, however, who have no knowledge of French would save themselves much trouble by purchasing their through ticket at Cook's, and if they intend breaking the journey in Paris or elsewhere obtaining also a supply of the hotel coupons.

I must, however, take exception to the statement, that "it is no longer customary to allow travelling expenses, unless assistants return for several successive seasons." I know many men who have been to the Riviera, and most of those who are "habitués," and only in a few exceptional instances am I aware an engagement has been accepted, unless the railway fare has been paid, at least one way. Roughly estimating, the return journey from London cannot be made at a cost of less than 12*l.* (second class). An assistant who goes for his first season, which is usually six months, would be paid from 200f. to 225f. a month, the cost of his "pension" and bedroom would be about 120f monthly, which leaves at the outside 105f. (4*l.* 4*s.*) to meet all other expenses. Now, if he has to expend 12*l.* on railway fares it can only result in a considerable pecuniary loss to himself. Admitting the value of the experience one gains by a six months' residence on the Riviera, the advantages of one's previous training and experience and up-to-date knowledge are of equal value to the employer, and I think a candidate would be ill-advised to accept an offer which did not include his railway fare one way at least or its equivalent in extra salary.

Considering the amount of hard work the assistant has to put in during the week, there remains only the Sunday available to appreciate the glorious scenery and the delightful excursions to be had in a district teeming with historical associations, and as a certain amount of relaxation is necessary to physical health, that day may be well spent outside the walls of the English church without endangering the moral well-being or showing any contempt for the Sabbath.

W. H. THOMAS.

DISPENSING NOTES.

The opinions of practical readers are invited on subjects discussed under this heading.

Unguentum Plumbi.

SIR,—When ungt. plumbi is ordered as an ingredient in a prescription, which ungt. plumbi should be used?

G. W. J. (31/1.)

[The unguentum plumbi of the German and a few other Pharmacopœias is the ointment of subacetate of lead. It is one of the oldest ointments, one of the best lead preparations, and seems the most likely thing to give.]

Ext. Cascara Sag. Liq.

35/66. *Dentakon* asks:—If a prescription is presented ordering amongst other ingredients ext. cascara sag. liq., is it correct to use the miscible preparation now prepared by several makers, or should that made by the B.P. process be used? [The latter, unquestionably. The British Pharmacopœia is legally binding so far as its own standards and the dispensing of medical prescriptions are concerned. Any departure from it in dispensing should be sanctioned by the prescriber or by the purchaser.]

Ether and Potassium Iodide.

SIR,—I should feel greatly obliged if any of your readers would give their opinion as to the best method of forming a permanent colourless mixture of the following:—

Æther. sulph.	♏ xv.
Sp. chlorof.	♏ x.
Potas. brom.	gr. x.
Potas. iodid.	gr. v.
Sp. camph.	♏ x.
Sp. am. arom.	♏ x.
Aq. q.s. ad	℥ij. sit dosis.

M. Ft. mist.

Capiat bis terve in die ex aq. Mitte ℥ilj.

Yours truly,
ÆTHER (42/42.)

A Caffeine Mixture.

SIR,—Will you tell me what you consider the best way of manipulating this mixture; and ought I to point out to the prescriber the incompatibility?

Caffein. cit.	gr. v.
Pot. brom.	gr. x.
Sodii salicyl.	gr. x.
Sp. ammon. co.	♏xx.
Aquæ menth. pip. ad	℥ss.

Mitte ℥vj.

Yours truly,
EMPEROR. (38/35.)

[As has been previously pointed out in this column, when caffeine citrate and sodium salicylate are brought together in presence of water, salicylate of caffeine and sodium and sodium citrate are formed, and salicylic acid is set free. Caffeine citrate is split up by water into caffeine and citric acid, hence the trouble. But in the case of the above prescription the free ammonia combines with the salicylic acid, and a presentable mixture is obtained. Dissolve the sodium salicylate in an ounce of water; shake the caffeine citrate with 2 oz., mix the two, and then add the spirit of ammonia drachm by drachm, shaking vigorously; then add the bromide dissolved in the remainder of the water. A much better mixture is obtained by using caffeine instead of caffeine citrate; but the composition of this mixture is different, as the following comparison shows:—

As written.	*With Caffeine only.*
Sodio-caffeine salicylate	Sodio-caffeine salicylate
Sodium citrate	
Ammonium salicylate	
Little free ammonia	Free ammonia as prescribed
Potassium bromide	Potassium bromide

The prescriber should be consulted, if possible.]

33/9. *Lichen.*—We do not understand what you mean by benzol pills.

38/35. *Emperor.*—Liq. ferri perchlor. is evidently intended.

40/10. *Prescriber.*—Borax, being alkaline, precipitates cocaine from the solution, and this can only be avoided by altering the prescription. Perhaps the writer will replace it with boric acid.

41/5. *H. Harvey.*—See "The Art of Dispensing," page 131, in regard to mixtures containing potassium iodide and spirit of nitrous ether. Such mixtures always decompose with liberation of iodine, unless a large excess of alkali is present. You certainly added sufficient alkali (℥ss. of sodium bicarbonate was enough), and this alteration is the best thing that can be done should you be unable to consult the prescriber.

42/32. *W. W.*—Thanks, but someone sent the prescription, or a similar one, before, which we published.

LEGAL QUERIES.

Consult Alpe's "Handy-book of Medicine-stamp Duty" in regard to patent medicine questions.

General information regarding the laws affecting chemists and druggists is printed in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, 1892, *pp.* 161–5.

For stamp duties, licences, Customs regulations, &c., see the DIARY *pp.* 151–9.

39/55. *Inspector.*—We should not like to say decidedly that a label such as "Tincture of Senna (Not According to B.P.)" would be a legally sufficient notification to the purchaser if a preparation were sold as tincture of senna which was not of Pharmacopœia composition. It would provide a promising defence, but it is not a label in strict accordance with the statute, which requires as the essence of a defence of this character that the person selling "an article of food or a drug mixed with any matter or ingredient not injurious to health, and not intended fraudulently to increase its bulk, weight, or measure, or conceal its inferior quality," should "supply to the person receiving the same a notice by a label distinctly and legibly written or printed on or with the article or drug to the effect that the same is mixed."

39/71. *Atropine.*—It is the law which requires that the seller of the proprietary medicine containing poison shall affix his name and address to it. It is not much trouble to do this. There are obvious reasons why it should be done, and we do not, therefore, see the use of suggesting that the name of the maker should be regarded as sufficient.

42/9. *Pepsine.*—We think you have not infringed the Act; at all events, it would be a piece of ridiculous pedantry to sue you under the circumstances you name, and the action would almost certainly fail.

4/47. *Veritas.*—Some of the American colleges, we believe, confer the title of "graduate in pharmacy." It would not be a legal qualification in Great Britain. All the persons legally entitled to assume the title of chemist and druggist or pharmaceutical chemist are named on the official registers.

40/73. *Thanet* asks:—"Can I use methylated soap liniment in a stamped proprietary preparation, and give it the title of, say, Blank's Compound Arnica Liniment?" We do not see how there can be any Revenue objection to this course. The Board allow the use of methylated soap liniment, and we should think that covers the right of mixing it with other ingredients. But we cannot undertake to interpret the mind of the Commissioners, and in cases of doubt it is better to ask them.

42/33. *London.*—A veterinary surgeon is entitled to dispense medicines for animals under his care, but it would not be legal for him to keep open shop for the sale of poisons.

42/61. *Smith.*—We do not think we have ever stated that "preparations of chloroform" are named in the Poisons Schedule. It is incorrect, whoever has said so.

42/50. *Sinapis* asks:—"Can a limited liability company use the title 'Surgeon-dentists' without infringing the Dentists Act?" There seems no reason to distinguish between the Dentists Act and the Pharmacy Act in regard to the application of the interpretation of the word "person," which is used in a similar manner in both Acts. The question would be an interesting one, if fought, but we should not recommend any company to assume the title without taking the opinion, if possible, of one of the counsel who was engaged in the case of the Pharmaceutical Society of London *v.* Provincial Supply Association (Limited).

43/9. *St. Helen's.*—The period of notice between assistants and their employers depends on the custom of the trade, not on the times when salaries are paid. In the retail drug trade the custom is a month's notice. If you sue you will have to be prepared with some evidence of this custom.

43/57. *Mystified.*—You have not read the Act carefully. The seller under the 15th section is the person who actually conducts the sale. In the 17th section, which provides for the labelling, &c., of poisons, it is expressly stated that for the purposes of that section the person on whose behalf the sales are made is to be regarded as the seller.

40/67. *Hopeful.*—The advertisements would not make the article liable to stamp-duty, because the preparations of it

are described throughout as articles for the toilet, and the ailments they are professed to cure are not ailments for the purposes of the duty. (See Alpe, page 100.)

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

Inquirers will please read the "Memoranda for Correspondents."

A list of "Books for Chemists" is given in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, *p.* 317.

For all particulars regarding Educational and Examinational matters refer to our issue of September 19, 1891.

Replies to queries are inserted according to the space open in any week, and insertion on any specific date cannot be guaranteed.

Back numbers of our weekly issue, containing formulæ, &c., occasionally referred to in answers, can be obtained from the Publisher at 4d. each.

125/92. *A. W.*—The sample seems to be Dhobbie's earth—a native carbonate of soda, with earthy matter, found and largely used in India.

105/92. *Ebson.*—The liniment is the acetic acid and turpentine White Liniment, such as we have frequently given formulæ for. See THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, July 26, 1891, page 123. The tooth-wash is a carbolic-quillaia one with rose flavour. Formulæ for this are also given in back volumes.

18/74. *Keemar.*—The children's powders are similar to those for which a formula was given on May 28 (22/17, page 787), but yours are coloured with rose-pink.

39/2. *Tebrill.*—Your Febrifuge or Blood-purifier for Horses, &c., is a mixture of about 4 drachms of dried Epsom salts with 10 grains of bicarbonate of sodium. We cannot find anything else in it.

33/51. *Thomfield.*—(1) It is sand and nothing more, as far as we can judge. (2) See recent Photographic Notes.

36/16. *Poultry.*—The sample would require more time for analysis than we can give it.

34/43. *Sussex.*—It is impossible for us to enter into correspondence regarding how our subscribers should deal with troublesome customers. For your satisfaction we have examined the acid mixture which you send us, and find that each dose contains 10 minims of tr. ferri perchlor. and about 5 minims of acid. sulph. aromat.

28/44. *Ajax.*—Tartar emetic seems to be the active constituent of your Rat-poison, bran being the diluent.

34/35. *W. B. H. A.*—Your Milk-preserver (Iceline or Freezine) is a mixture of 1 part of sugar and 9 parts of powdered boracic acid.

31/57. *Board School* sends from Leeds a sample of Blood-purifying Powders which are popular there. The following formula approximately represents their composition :—

Lac. sulphuris	gr. x.
Potass. bitart.	gr. iv.
Magnes. sulph.	gr. iv.
Pulv. anisi	gr. j.
Terræ rosæ	gr. j.

Fiat pulvis.

"Board School" has been good enough to cut away all the label except the title, so that the directions do not appear. A powder may, however, be taken twice a day.

Decomposition of Iodoform Solution. — *Iodine* writes :—"I sent out a sol. iodoform in methylated ether about a month since, which seemed to answer the purpose for which it was intended. It has now been returned to me with the remark that it colours the skin and hurts the eyes. It certainly has changed; it is darker in colour, owing, I presume, to free iodine. Can you suggest the cause of the change or what decomposition has taken place? I thought, perhaps, it might be similar to that of lin. iodi, mentioned in your columns some few years since, when made with sp. meth." [It has already been observed that etherial solutions of iodoform decompose in sunlight, but Fischer proved that this is the result of oxidation, and owing to the fact that most of the iodoform of the market is impure. It is stated that etherial solution of pure iodoform does not decompose. The impurities are amyl alcohol, pyridine bases, and acetamide, one or other of which may combine with the freed iodine to form an irritating and pungent product, as in methylated iodine liniment. Our correspondent's sample contains free iodine.]

38/65. *J. W. B.*—There is no lead salt in the paper. We cannot ascertain what the substance is.

264/92. *Opium.*—If your sample is a fair representation of what wholesale houses send out for Tinctura Opii Aquosa, it is a misnomer. It contains at least 4 oz. of rectified spirit to the pint, which is sufficient to keep it, and better than glycerine.

38/63. *B. W.*—Liquor Santal. Flav. Co.—If you adopt the following method, you will get a satisfactory product, although some oil is absorbed :—

Ol. santal.	♏cc.
,, cubebæ	♏c.
,, copaibæ	♏xxx.
,, pimentæ	♏v.
,, cassiæ	♏v.
Tr. buchu	♏ 600
Inf. buchu (concr. 1-7)	♏ 600
Aquæ	♏ccc.
Spt. vin. rect.	♏ 730
Liq. potassæ	♏ 600
Magn. carb. lev.	℥ss.

Boil the liq. potassæ, and add hot to the oils; stand for two days, then add the water, shake well, and in half an hour add the infusion, tincture, and the spirit; then add the magnesia, stand over night, and filter through paper moistened with distilled water.

This forms a clear solution when diluted with water. Dose, one teaspoonful.

42/60. *A. W. Morgan.*—Manganate of Soda is not, we believe, manufactured any longer for commercial purposes. It was introduced and employed as a disinfectant by the old Metropolitan Board of Works some years ago; but its use has long been abandoned, permanganate of potassium effecting the same object much more efficiently.

38/9. *W. R. S.*—Apply to Messrs. Potter & Clarke, who keep stock of such books.

36/40. *N. D. P.*—Sixpence each for ordinary mixtures and lotions and 2*d.* per dozen for pills is a price we have known to be charged to the doctor under circumstances somewhat similar to those you indicate, with an understanding that a proportionate advance may be made when expensive drugs are ordered. But much must depend on the quantity of work done and the class of clients dispensed for.

39/23. *Pink Powder.*—Carmine triturated for a long time with sugar of milk is the best thing for colouring children's pink powders.

37/45. *G. W.*—The *ad valorem* fee on the registration of a company having a capital divided into shares, where the amount of capital does not exceed 2,000*l.*, is 2*l.* (minimum

fee), an extra 1*l.* being charged for each succeeding thousand up to 5,000*l.* The memorandum and articles of association must each bear a deed-stamp of 10*s*; and there is also to be paid an *ad valorem* stamp-duty of 2*s.* per cent. on the nominal share capital. There is also a fee of 5*s.* charged for registering any document other than the memorandum of association. There is no necessity for employing a solicitor. You would be able to get a skeleton form of memorandum of association from a local law stationer for a few pence, or by addressing the Registrar, Companies Registration Office, Somerset House, London, W.C.

34/2. *Puzzled.*—In making Gelatine from hide-parings colour is partly removed by adding blood to the mixture of pulp and water. On heating to the boiling-point a scum is formed, which carries much of the impurity to the top. If the liquor below is not pale enough, it may be filtered through a mixture of wood and bone charcoal.

34/9. *M. P.*—A concise Medical Dictionary is published by Churchill at 2*s.* 6*d.*

33/56. *Baron.*—Polish for Dress Boots:—

	Oz.
Gum arabic	8
Treacle	2
Ink	12
Vinegar	2
Methylated spirit	2

Add the ink and vinegar to the gum, and dissolve by the heat of a water-bath; then add the treacle and, on cooling, the spirit.

57/17. *Maltese.*—Borax is as good a Starch Glaze as you can get.

37/53. *W. W.*—The price of Squire's "Methods and Formulæ" is 3*s.* 6*d.*

40/9. *T. & T.*—Two drachms of cantharides to a pint of oil will make a very feeble Cantharidin Oil. It will certainly do no harm; but why not use two drachms of liquor epispasticus?

40/2. *F. R.*—There is a very good list of photographic books in the 1892 DIARY, page 329, which please see.

39/73. *A. M.*—The Deposit in Quinine Wine is due to the formation of calcium sulphate. This is slow; but the reaction is generally complete in three weeks. After making, let the wine stand for at least this time, then filter.

39/67. *Ac Boracic.*—It is quite possible that a grocer may have sold boracic acid at 5*s.* per stone. He would have a profit if he bought well, and, at any rate, grocers cut fine. In their leading trade-organ, this week, there are reports of seven bankruptcies, and fourteen deeds of arrangement. Nor is that anything unusual.

39/23. *P. H. C.*—Certain oil-soluble aniline dyes are made, such as orange and red. These you ought to be able to get from any wholesale house who pay attention to this department.

39/63. *J. M. N.*—We have no idea.

39/49. *A. H. M.*—For Shaving-soap (paste, we presume you mean) mix 5 per cent. of olive oil with crême d'amande, and perfume. See page 754 for your other request.

43/37. *Subscriber.*—See the current volume, page 323, and the issue of April 4, 1891, page 494, for sauce formulæ.

39/53. *Verax.*—Proctor's "Practical Pharmacy" is a very good book, and you should also have Remington's, if you are to go in for wholesale work.

43/26 *Herbert.*—The Sanitary Institute, 74A Margaret Street, Regent Street, W., grants certificates to sanitary inspectors.

43/19. *Tenax.*—From what you say we should think that it is your rennets which are at fault. If these are dry, they should be thoroughly soaked in brine before they are cut up. Let us hear from you on this point.

41/18. *Potent.*—Try the following modification of the process in making the cod-liver oil emulsion:—Put 1 drachm of powdered tragacanth in a dry mortar, and mix it with ½ oz of cod-liver oil; add the egg-yolks, and as the mixture thickens on stirring, add some of the water to thin it; now mix the essences and chloroform with the remainder of the oil, and the salts, glycerine, &c., with 15 oz. of water; add this solution and the oil to the mortar in small quantities alternately, stirring constantly, taking great care that each portion is thoroughly mixed before adding another; when this is finished, transfer the emulsion to a W.Q. bottle, add the rum and sufficient of the water to make up to the required quantity.

49/37. *Beta.*—Beer Box Varnish:—

Common resin	1½ lb.
Sandarach	1 "
Gum thus	8 oz.
Methylated spirit	1 gallon

Dissolve by agitation, set aside to clear, and decant.

61/17. *Caledonia.*—Cue-tip Cement.—In a ½-lb. gallipot soak 1 oz. of Russian isinglass in 2 oz. of water, and when soft add 2 drachms of glycerine, and 1 oz. of glacial acetic acid; place the gallipot in hot water, and maintain the heat until a clear solution is formed. Pour this while hot into suitable-sized bottles.

Directions: Warm the cue-tips gently, place 2 drops of the liquefied cement on each one, and press it firmly on the end of the cue. When set, scrape off the superfluous cement.

Information Supplied.

Lactuary Balsam.—This, I think, is probably balsam locatelli, prepared from ol. olivæ lb. j., tereb. venet. lb. ss.: boil to an ointment, add santal. rub. ʒvj. It is used for coughs, with an equal quantity of conf. rosæ. It is very commonly called lucatory balsam, and I have frequently sold it under that name. W. WILKINSON.

How to Stick Labels on Tin.—I have frequently seen inquiries in your publication as to the best means of affixing gummed labels to tin surfaces. For the benefit of my fellow-labourers I may say that all difficulty can be avoided if they will rub the surface of tin thoroughly with a bit of rag or tow, moistened with liq. potassæ. There seems to be some greasiness present on surface of bright tin which prevents adhesion unless this plan be adopted. For many years I have put up several "proprietaries" in tin boxes and have never had the slightest trouble since I have used the solution, which should be allowed to dry on surface, not wiped off. J. BARRETT, Bayswater.

Information Wanted.

Replies to the following are requested by subscribers of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

43/71. *A. D.* writes:—"A dentist has made application for the use of one of my rooms, for six hours once a week, in which to perform dental operations. What is the usual charge per week, or amount of percentage allowed? He asks my terms, and I don't know what is customary, having had no previous experience."

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Purest Crystals and Cake.

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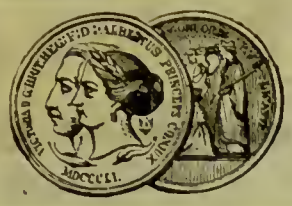

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6d. In glass top boxes, per box..	7/3
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Per gross	105/	210/	525/

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VINACOCA is a direct stimulant of the most active kind, supporting life in a manner almost miraculous, without disturbance of the vital functions. For the voice, a wineglassful before any ordeal is sufficient. Its effect upon the vocal cords is surprising, and of great value to Public Speakers, Professional and other Singers, and Lecturers.

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APERIENT. 105 (*Each Pill contains ⅓ gr. of Calomel*)	6*d.*	4/3
106 As No. 105, with 1 gr. Calomel in each Pill	6*d.*	4/6
107 As No 105. without Calomel	6*d.*	4/3
110 Hospital Pills, each containing ½ gr. of Calomel	6*d.*	4/6
ANTIBILIOUS.		
62 Hydrarg. Pil. gr. i ; Ext. Coloc. Co.; Pil. Rhei Co. aa. gr. ij.	1/-	8/6
262 Podophyllin gr. ½ ; Ext. Coloc. Co. gr. ij. ; Ext. Hyoscy. gr. i.	1/2	10/-
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164 Pulv. Ipecac. Co. ; Pulv. Gum. Ammon. aa. gr. iss. ; Pulv Scillæ gr. i. ; Saponis Hyspan. gr. ss.	7*d.*	5/-
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"GENUINE."

NEVER SOLIDIFIES.

Prepared by a special process from the finest Malted Barley.

OUTPUT SINCE JANUARY, 16 TONS. SAMPLES AND QUOTATIONS ON APPLICATION.

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1/6 size, 10/6; 2/6 size, 18/- per doz.

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Insoluble and Soluble Powders, Soluble Scales, Glycerole of Pepsin. Tablets, 3 grains each.

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Ten minims equal 1 grain of Powdered Pancreatin.

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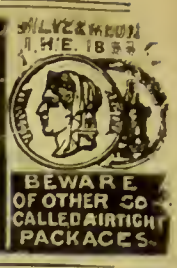

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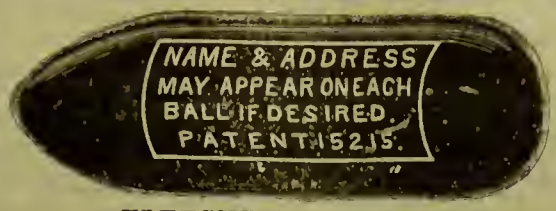

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℞ Aloes Barb.	1½ dram	20/
Antim. Tart.	1 dram	
Saponis	2 drams	
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℞ Pulv. Opii	1 dram	45/
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No. 5.—**Astringent Balls**, 2/ per doz.

℞ Ext. Catechu	1 dram	20/
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No. 12.—**Condition Balls**, 2/ per doz.

℞ Aloes Barb.	1½ dram	20/
Antim. Tart.	½ dram	
Potass. Nit.	½ dram	
Antim. Sulph.	1 dram	
Pulv. Resinæ	½ dram	
„ Pip. Cayenne ..	1 scruple	
„ Gentian.	1 dram	
Sapo. Mollis	1 dram	
Theriaceæ, Q.S.		

No. 23.—**Condition Balls**, 2/ per doz

Formula as No. 12. Aloes omitted. 20/

No. 6.—**Cordial Balls**, 2/ per doz.

℞ Pulv. Zingib.	3 drams	20/
„ Gentian.	3 drams	
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No. 7.—**Cough Balls**, 2/ per doz.

℞ Aloes Barb.	1 dram	20/
Pulv. Digitalis	½ dram	
Potass. Nit	2 drams	
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No. 16.—**Cough Balls**, 2/ per doz.

℞ Ext. Belladon.	½ dram	20/
Aloes Barb.	1 dram	
Potass. Nit.	2 drams	
Mass. Commun. Q.S.		

No. 17.—**Cough Balls**, 2/ per doz.

℞ Ext. Belladon.	½ dram	20/
Camphoræ	½ dram	
Pulv. Digitalis	½ dram	
Potass. Nit.	2 drams	
Mass. Commun. Q.S.		

No. 21.—**Cough Balls (Chlorodyne)** 3/3 per doz.

℞ Chlorodynum	2 drams	33/
Ext. Belladonnæ ..	½ dram	
Camphoræ	½ dram	
Mass. Commun. Q.S.		

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Dear Sirs,—I beg to say that the Duraplastic Balls supplied to me by your firm answer all the advantages claimed for them.

I am, yours faithfully,
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I have much pleasure in certifying that I have used Wyleys & Co.'s Patent Duraplastic Horse Balls for some considerable time I have found them universally efficacious, pleasant to administer, quick in action, and in every way preferable to the old-fashioned paper-covered bolus of our forefathers.

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Sirs,—I can testify to the thorough therapeutic action of your patent Duraplastic Balls, and I prefer them to the old-fashioned balls on account of their easiness to deliver to the patient, and also of their remaining of the proper consistency, which I consider most beneficial.

I am, Sirs, yours truly,
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Hertford Street, Coventry.

Dear Sirs,—I think the Duraplastic Horse Balls a very good invention. They save no end of trouble, and are always clean, keep well, and act satisfactorily. The Physic Balls I find very reliable. You asked me some time ago about some Physic Balls, and as I have not had occasion to blame any I have used for non-acting, I thought I would just mention the fact.

Yours faithfully,
WM. DALE, M.R.C.V.S.

From T. Blakeway & Son,
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Dear Sirs,—We should be obliged if you would kindly forward us at your earliest convenience five gross of your Patent Duraplastic Physic Balls. The coating of these balls we consider a very elegant preparation, and from its smoothness, coupled with the shape in which the balls themselves are made up, we find them particularly easy of administration, and the chances of their being coughed back are reduced to a minimum.

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No. 8.—**Diuretic Balls.** 1/9 doz. Per gross.

℞ Pulv. Resin.	2½ drams	18/
Potass. Nit.	2½ drams	
Sapo. Q.S.		

9.—**Fever Balls.** 2/ doz.

℞ Antim. Tart.	½ dram	20/
Camphoræ	½ dram	
Potass. Nit.	2 drams	
Mass. Commun. Q.S.		

No. 1.—**Physic Balls.** 2/ doz.

Aloes Barb.	4 drams	20/

No. 2.—**Physic Balls.** 2/6 doz.

Aloes Barb.	5 drams	25/

No. 3.—**Physic Balls.** 2/9 doz.

Aloes Barb.	6 drams	27

No. 18.—**Physic Balls.** 3/ doz.

Aloes Barb.	7 drams	30/

No. 19—**Physic Balls.** 3/6 doz.

Aloes Barb.	8 drams	36/

No. 15.—**Stimulating Balls.** 2/ doz.

℞ Ammon. Carb.	2 drams	20/
Aloes Barb.	1 dram	
Pulv. Gentian.	2 drams	
„ Zingib.	1 dram	
Camphoræ	½ dram	
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No. 24.—**Stimulating Balls.** 2/ doz.

Formula as No. 15. Aloes omitted 20/

No. 10.—**Tonic Balls.** 2/ doz.

℞ Ferri Sulph. Pur. ..	1½ dram	20/
Pulv. Zingib.	1½ dram	
Ext. Gentian.	2 drams	
Mass. Commun. Q.S.		

No. 11.—**Tonic Balls.** 1/9 doz.

℞ Cupri Sulph.	1 dram	18/
Pulv. Zingib.	1 dram	
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No. 20.—**Tonic Balls (Quinine).** 2/9 doz.

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℞ Calomel	2 scr.	25/
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℞ Aloes Barb.	2 drams	50/
Ferri Sulph.	2 drams	
Antim. Tart.	2 drams	
Ol. Filicis Maris ..	1 dram	
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All Balls are packed in boxes of one dozen. Samples forwarded free on application.

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Special advantages which the sale of the "Acme" Weed Killer affords the Trade.

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For Anointing in bad Lambing and Calving.

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No smell.
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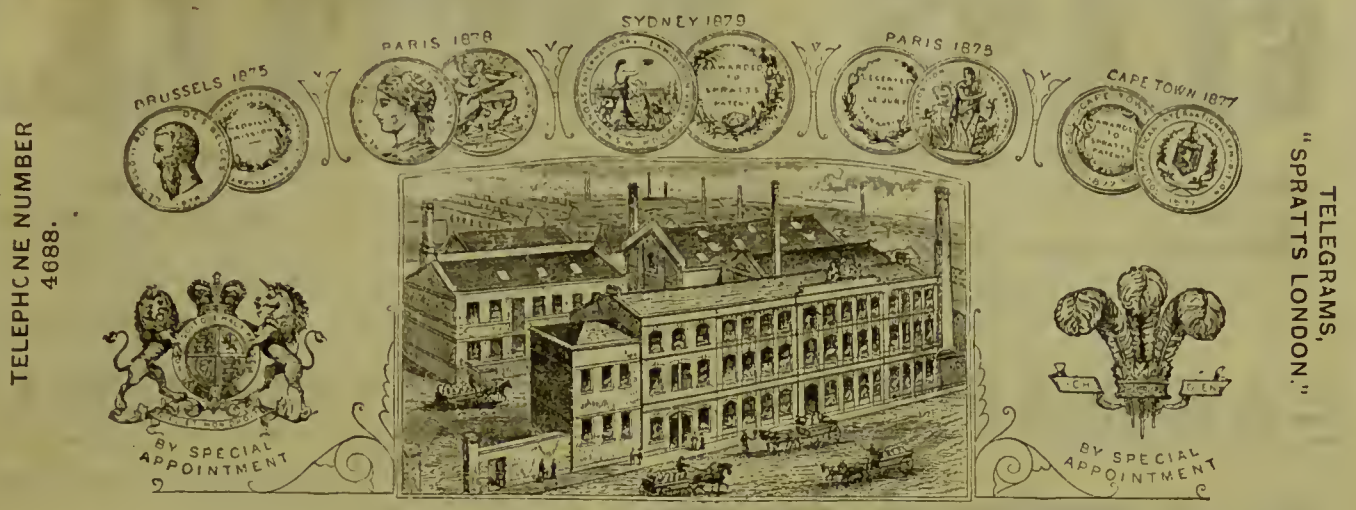

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Narrow Belts, Featherweight Electric .. .. 30/- per doz.
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Medical Batteries, Coils, Bells, &c.

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Telegraphic Address—"FOREFRONT LONDON" [2]

ESTABLISHED 1830.

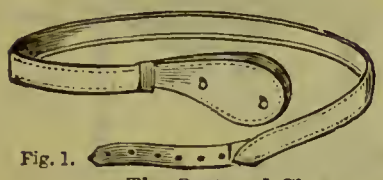


Fig. 1.

TRUSSES.

Fig. 2.

The Best and Cheapest Trusses of all kinds in the Wholesale and Export Market are manufactured by

LINDSEY & SONS.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENDERS, AND SURGICAL BANDAGES OF ALL KINDS.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT. THE LARGEST SHIPPERS IN THE TRADE.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST POST FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

32 LUDGATE HILL, and 40 GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.

SURGICAL DRESSINGS

ABSORBENT COTTON LINTS,
FLAX LINTS,
ROLL BANDAGES,
COTTON WOOLS.

TRADE MARK (REGISTERED).

"GAMGEE TISSUE"
(Patent Absorbent Gauze and Cotton Wool)
AND
All kinds of ANTISEPTIC DRESSINGS.

MANUFACTURED BY
ROBINSON & SONS, COTTON SPINNERS, WEAVERS And BLEACHERS, Wheat Bridge Mills, CHESTERFIELD.
And 55 Fann Street, Aldersgate Street, LONDON, E.C.

"SEQUAH'S OIL." (Regd.)

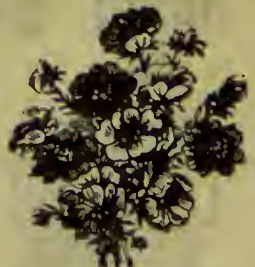
SEQUAH'S PRAIRIE FLOWER,
SEQUAH'S OIL, AND
SEQUAH'S INSTANT RELIEF

Always give satisfaction.

SEQUAH, LIMITED, 44 FARRINGDON ST., E.C.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—At the request of a large number of the Retail Trade, who are desirous of obtaining small quantities of our Goods at the lowest possible prices, we beg to inform the Trade that we have decided to supply the Goods in dozen lots, carriage paid, at our lowest terms—viz., 18/6 per dozen, Cash with Order. This offer holds good for the Home Trade only.

TRADE MARK.



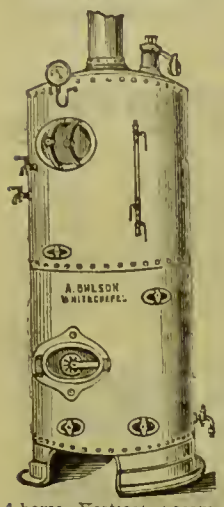
"SEQUAH INDIAN PRAIRIE FLOWER."
REGISTERED.

ANDREW OHLSON,

Pharmaceutical Coppersmith & Engineer,

EAST LONDON COPPER AND IRON WORKS,

85 NEW ROAD, WHITECHAPEL.



4-horse Vertical Steam Boiler, made of Steel Plates, tested to 140 lbs. per square inch, all Fittings Complete.

Telegraphic Address—"ARRAIGNER LONDON."

Established upwards of 30 years.

Ohlson's Special 30-ton Hydraulic Tincture Press, with Steel Box and Pump, Complete.

STILLS, NITRE, AMMONIA, CLOVES, ALMONDS, ACETIC, MINT, LAVENDER, APPARATUS FOR DISTILLED WATER. LABORATORIES FITTED UP COMPLETE.

STEAM JACKET PANS, EVAPORATING, BOILING, TILTING, CITRATE, ENAMELLED, &c., VACUUM.

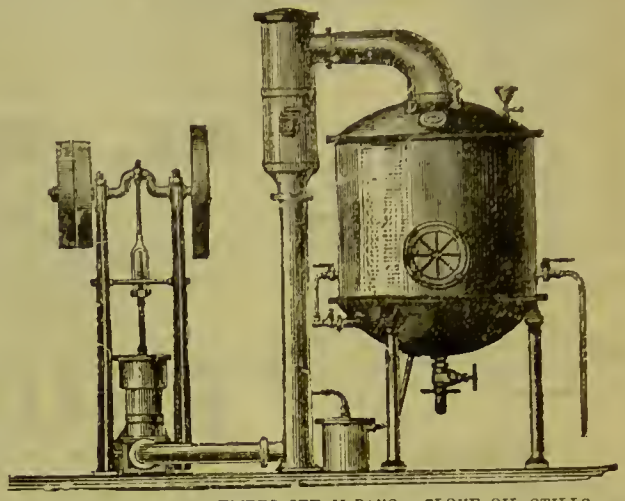
MISCELLANEOUS, OIL SEPARATORS, COPPER MEASURES, PERCOLATORS, HYDRAULIC TINCTURE PRESSES SARSA. TANKS WITH COIL.

BENNETT, SONS & SHEARS,

Engineers, Coppersmiths, and Millwrights,

SPECIALISTS IN CHEMICAL PLANT.

Laboratories Designed and Fitted Completely.



STEAM ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS, STEAM PUMPS, SHAFTING & GEARING, MILLS (VARIOUS), EDGE RUNNERS, DISINTEGRATORS, HYDRAULIC PRESSES, STIRRERS, COPPER STEAM PANS,

PEWTER STEAM PANS, TILTING STEAM PANS, STEAM DRYING TABLES, VACUUM PANS, VACUUM PUMPS, ACETIC ACID STILLS, ALCOHOL STILLS, ALMOND OIL STILLS, AMMONIA STILLS, AQ. DESTIL. APPARATUS.

CLOVE OIL STILLS, CARAWAY OIL STILLS, LAVENDER STILLS, MINT STILLS, NITRE STILLS, PORTABLE STILLS, SAL VOLATILE STILLS, SANDAL OIL STILLS, VACUUM STILLS, VACUUM FILTERS,

NEW MULTIPLE EFFECT TRANSIT FILM EVAPORATING APPARATUS

TO PERFUMERS.—DRAWBACK ON PERFUMES.

For Stills for recovery from Pomatum apply,

167 Kingsland Road, London, N.E.

TELEGRAMS: "COPPERSMITHS LONDON."

LEETE, EDWARDS & NORMAN, LTD.

ENGINEERS,

EUSTON ROAD, LONDON, N.W.

GRINDING, LEVIGATING, AND MIXING MACHINES.

(GOODALL'S PATENT.)

PUMPS—For Semi-Fluids, Chemicals, &c.

GARDNER'S PATENT

"RAPID" SIFTER AND MIXER

STANDARD PATTERN.

For Reducing, Sifting, and Mixing all kinds of Dry and Lumpy Powders at one operation, without creating dust.

FOR HAND OR POWER.

Capacities from 15 to 1,400 lbs. at one charge.

WM. GARDNER, Engineer, &c., GLOUCESTER.

54

Trade Mark

Registered.

THE

ASSOCIATION for the SUPPLY of PURE VACCINE LYMPH

12 PALL MALL EAST, LONDON, S.W.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

DR. WARLOMONT'S CALF VACCINE.

Tubes, 2s. each; Half Tubes, 1s. each. Pomade in vials, 5s.

HUMAN VACCINE, from healthy children only, microscopically examined and source quoted. Tubes two-thirds full, 1s. 8d. each; Tubes one-third full and Lancet-charged points, 1s. each; Pin-points, 1s. 1d. each. Eighteen charged Small Points, 5s. Tubes two-thirds full (same as those mentioned above, but without source), in quantities for export, £5 per 100 Tubes. Pin-points uncharged, 1s. per dozen. Vaccine Ejectors, 1s. 3d. each, including postage. Vaccinations by appointment. P.O.O.s (including postage, and crossed London and Westminster Bank) with orders, payable to EDWARD DARKE, *Secretary.*

Office hours, 10 to 4. Saturdays 10 to 2.

A "STORES" CAUGHT!

Mr. JUSTICE STIRLING.—October 30, 1891.

KEATING *v.* KIBBLE & CO.

THE Defendants are Proprietors of large Stores at Deptford, and when asked for "Keating's Powder," sold by their shopmen an article not made by me. The Defendants denied that this was done with their knowledge, and this may be conceded, but it cost them over £40, although in this instance I pressed my Solicitors to be as considerate to them as possible. The Court ordered the Defendants to pay the whole costs of the action, and issued an injunction restraining them from offering for sale any preparation other than that prepared by Thomas Keating under the name of "Keating's Insect Powder."

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

12 BRIDE LANE, LONDON, E.C., *March* 15, 1892.

WHEREAS I have reason to believe that certain persons have sold to Customers Packets of what they represent to be KEATING'S INSECT POWDER, which Powder has not been manufactured by me, I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that I shall institute Legal Proceedings against persons found to be improperly selling any but Keating's Insect Powder to customers asking for it, which action renders them liable to very heavy penalties.

THOMAS KEATING.

A CHEMIST.—HEAVY DAMAGES.

In the High Court of Justice—Chancery Division. Mr. JUSTICE NORTH—October 26, 1886.

KEATING *v.* POLL.

IT WAS ORDERED—

That the Defendant be perpetually restrained from stating or causing to be stated that Keating's Persian Insect Destroying Powder contains **any substance poisonous to animals or human beings,** or from making any statement to the effect that such Powder is dangerous to animals or human beings.

IT WAS FURTHER ORDERED—

That the Defendant, William Sheppard Poll, do pay to the Plaintiffs their costs of this action.

S.V.R., B.P.

We wish to draw the attention of Chemists to the excellence of the spirit we supply for pharmaceutical purposes. We have devoted great care and attention to this branch and have made it a leading line.

That our efforts in this direction have been appreciated is proved by the number of *unsolicited* testimonials we have received from nearly every town in the country, of which the following is a specimen :—

GENTLEMEN,— The Pharmacy, Morecambe.

Please send 5 gall. 56 o.p. as before. I have pleasure in saying I have always found your spirit answer all tests, which is more than I can say of all I have had from different places, and also to be practically free from odour.

Messrs. Stephen Smith & Co. Yours faithfully, JOSH. N. CUTTS, B.Sc., F.C.S.

SPECIALITY FOR PERFUMERY.

This pure grain spirit, which has been thrice rectified and filtered through charcoal, is being largely used in making high-class Perfumes.

STEPHEN SMITH & CO., BOW, LONDON, E.

JAMES BURROUGH, S.V.R.

56 o.p. 60 o.p.

CALE ST., CHELSEA, S.W.

and Methylated Spirit

AT LOWEST PRICES.

WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS.

BOORD & SON,

DISTILLERS, FOREIGN WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, AND METHYLATORS,

ALLHALLOWS' LANE, & BARTHOLOMEW CLOSE, LONDON, E.C.

Quotations for **S.V.R.** Methylated Spirit and Finish on application

FINEST ORANGE WINE FOR QUININE.

NET CASH WITH ORDER.

S $\frac{0}{56}$ V $\frac{0}{60}$ R

19/4 19/10

PERFECTLY PURE.

FIT FOR ANY PURPOSE.

PURE ORANGE WINE.

ST. ANDREW'S DISTILLERY 49 CLERKENWELL RD., E.C.

GEORGE PHILLIPS & Co LONDON

S $\frac{0}{61}$ V $\frac{0}{64}$ M

AT LOWEST PRICES.

Special Terms to Large Buyers.

PURE GINGER WINE.

FOREIGN WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE FAMOUS **"GLENALLAN"** PURE MALT WHISKY.

Per doz. **42/-** Per doz. THE CREAM OF SCOTCH BLENDS. Per doz. **42/-** Per doz.

THE WANT OF THE DAY!

NO MORE SOFT LINEN WHEN STARCHED.

Used in the Royal Laundries.

Should be used in Every House.

The Greatest Boon ever offered to the Laundress for imparting an IVORY-FINISH to Starched Linen, Laces, &c. It does not stick to spider-web-like materials.

CRITCHLEY'S STARCH GLOSS

REGISTERED No. 40,376.

Once Tried, Always Wanted.

Makes Old Linen like New.

From the Chief Laundress to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales :—West Newton, near Lynn, Norfolk, Aug. 29, 1879. SIR,—Having tried your "STARCH GLOSS," I certainly think it a great improvement—far superior to any I have tried. Yours truly,

To Mr. CRITCHLEY. E. ELDER.

Sold by Chemists and Druggists, Grocers, Oilmen, &c., in Packets at 1d., 3d., 6d., and 1s. each.

PREPARED ONLY BY

T. CRITCHLEY, CHEMIST AND WHOLESALE DRUGGIST, **BLACKBURN.**

LONDON DEPOT—2 BEECH STREET, E.C.

TOMBAREL FRÈRES

GRASSE

ALPES MARITIMES FRANCE

DISTILLERS OF ESSENTIAL OILS

Orange, Rose, and Elder Flower Waters,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FLOWER POMADES, PERFUMED OILS, FLOWER EXTRACTS.

Special Products for Manufacturing Perfumers and Toilet Soap Makers.

ALMOND AND OLIVE OILS.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Depot and Agency—BARLIN & FIELD, 16 MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C.

ESSENTIAL OILS.

BERGAMOT, LEMON, ORANGE, MANDARINE.

IG. SILES, REGGIO CAL.

NO AGENTS. DIRECT CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

GENUINE EAU DE COLOGNE.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA, Gegenüber dem Laurenz Platz,

Has the second largest sale amongst Chemists in the United Kingdom.

2 oz.	4 oz.	½ Pint Wicker.	Pint Wicker.	Quart Wicker.
7/6	14/-	21/-	42/-	84/- per doz.

Sole Agents—OSCAR MOENICH & CO., 8 Coleman Street, LONDON, E.C.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.

JEWSBURY & BROWN'S

ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE.

This old-established and increasingly favourite Dentifrice has been over Sixty Years before the Public It is warranted to retain its properties and keep in good condition in any climate. The original and only genuine is manufactured solely by

JEWSBURY & BROWN, Chemists, MANCHESTER,

and is distinguishable by the Trade Mark, printed in red and green, a facsimile of which is annexed Particular attention should be paid to this guarantee of genuineness, as numerous imitations are offered Sold universally by Chemists and Perfumers, at 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.

The Trade and Shippers supplied by the leading houses in London and elsewhere. Bills and Show Cards forwarded on receipt of address cards and directions for enclosure.

57

DENAEYER'S PEPTONOIDS

AND EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY, LIM.,
118 BISHOPSGATE ST. WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS .. .. "DENAEYER LONDON."

DISCRIMINATE
FOR YOUR CUSTOMERS!

between the fictitious nutritive value of such invalid foods as are mainly composed of Gelatine or the extractive matters of meat, or both, as many so-called peptones, meat essences, &c., are, and the true

STRENGTH OF MEAT,

which is not yielded by its GELATINE nor by its EXTRACTIVES, but by the ALBUMINOID matters it contains, and which, by Denaeyer's process, are dissolved and converted by pepsine into a delightful and elegant preparation.

See THE LANCET, May 2nd; HOSPITAL GAZETTE, June 5th; CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, April 16th; ANALYST, May 1st: upon Mr. Denaeyer's new method for the Analysis of Peptones, whereby the gelatine is capable of determination, whereas this body has hitherto been unavoidably included with peptone albumose by analysts.

Description will best be appreciated with the articles before you, therefore you are invited to send for a free sample of

DENAEYER'S STERILIZED PEPTONE OF MEAT (2/- per bottle, ready for use).
DENAEYER'S LIQUID PEPTONATE OF IRON (1/6 per bottle).
PULVIS FERRI PEPTONATIS (Denaeyer), 4/- per ounce.
PEPSINA PORCI (Denaeyer), 3/- per bottle, one-third of an ounce.

DEPOT AGENCIES—
FOR SCOTLAND—EDINBURGH: Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Co.; GLASGOW: Old Apothecaries' Co., Lim.
FOR IRELAND—DUBLIN: Messrs. Hamilton, Long & Co., Lim.; BELFAST: Messrs. Grattan & Co., Lim.

NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

TOWER TEA

HIGHEST AWARD, PARIS, 1889.

Analysis by the "LANCET," December 20th, 1890:—
"We have submitted to examination the Teas of the Great Tower Street Tea Company (Limited). They all yield liquors which are generous to the taste, and of full strength and vigour. The results of our analysis indicate the purity and genuineness of the samples."

Where Vacancies exist, Agencies are appointed by

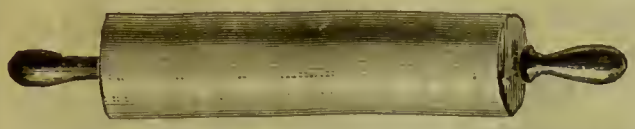
PRIZE MEDAL, PARIS, 1889.

THE GREAT TOWER STREET TEA CO., LIMITED
5 JEWRY STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PASCALL'S GOLDEN MALTEX

PATENTED.
Contains 25 % of Allen & Hanburys' Extract of Malt.
A NOVEL CONFECTION.
Delicious Flavour. Brilliant & Attractive Appearance.
SELLS AT SIGHT.

Vide Dr. Tanner's Report, and *The Chemist and Druggist*, April 20th.
1/- Bottles, **9/-** per dozen; 1-lb. Bottles, **18/-** per dozen; and in 2-lb. and 4-lb. Bottles, **14** per lb
HANDBILLS POST FREE ON APPLICATION.
OF ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES, OR OF THE MANUFACTURER, [1]
JAS. PASCALL, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, LONDON, S.E.



PROVISIONAL PATENT, No. 1111.

A1 "ROLLER" MENTHOL

The most sensible pattern yet brought out, as it won't break! 3/6 dozen carded.

The Chemist and Druggist says:—"Messrs. Shirley claim that it is so strong that if accidentally dropped it does not break—an assertion of which we have proved the correctness by repeatedly dropping the cone upon the floor from a height of 6 or 7 feet. The cone shape, in which Menthol is generally made, easily breaks, and much of it is therefore wasted, whereas the rolling-pin shape may be used right up to centre."

Above evidence is sufficient to show this is the best shape yet brought out.

PATENT

SPOON-STOPPERED BOTTLE

A DECIDED NOVELTY!

This is an 8-ounce Medical Tint Bottle, suitable for Saline Magnesia, &c., fitted with a stopper, the end of which is elongated, so as to form a spoon, and measuring a teaspoonful. The bottle has also a lip for handiness in pouring out. This is a most useful improvement in stoppers, as in the case of salines, &c., a wet stirring spoon introduced into the salt causes it to cake. **Price 5/6 dozen.**

FOR THE TOILET.

Elegantly decorated china pots, picked out with gold, suitable for Tooth Powder, Face Powder, &c.

5/ dozen.

WONDERFUL VALUE:

3d. TONIC CUP

1 dozen on a Card, 2/ dozen.

The Tonic Cup is almost unknown to the bulk of the public but would readily sell if produced at a reasonable price. and in a form "to catch the eye." We have endeavoured to, do this, and to create a trade in what should be much more widely known.

Full directions as to its uses, &c., on card and cups.

ETIENNE'S PERFUMES.

1*d.* Tubes	8/ gross.
2*d.* Bottles	14/ „
3*d.* Sprinklers	2/ doz.
(All above carded)	
6*d* Ring Bottles, stoppered	4/ doz.
6*d* ½ oz. Essences, sprinkler	3/9 „
6*d.* ½ oz. „ capped	3/6 „
6*d.* ½ oz. Lundborg's	3/6 „
1*s.* Lundborg's stoppered, 1 oz.	8/ „
2 oz. „ „	13/ „
4 oz. „ „	24/ „
1 oz. Fancy Bottles	8/ „
1 oz. Heavy Essence, cut stopper	8/ „
1*d.* Eau de Cologne	8/ gross.
3*d.* Eau de Cologne	1/10 doz.

A1 FUMIGATING RIBBON

6*d.* size, blue and gold boxes	3/6 doz.
3*d.* size (new), carded	2/ doz.

A SPLENDID LINE.

SMELLING BOTTLES, SPRAYS, AND ODORATORS

AT FABULOUS PRICES.

As we require the space our stock of these goods takes up for manufacturing purposes, we are selling off at extraordinary low prices.

For 20/ postal order, we send 23/ goods.

ALL CAPITAL GOOD SELLING PATTERNS

WATCHES, TOILETS, &c.

When ordering, mention selling prices, as a guide in choosing.

SATISFACTION CERTAIN.

SHIRLEY'S SPRING LIST SENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

ARTHUR W. SHIRLEY, 55 Farringdon Road, LONDON, E.C.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO

"SALVO PETROLIA"

Absolutely Genuine Paraffinum Molle of the very Purest Form, and we claim that it is superior to Vaseline.

Manufactured by the Proprietors in Five distinct qualities—
WHITE, LEMON, YELLOW, GOLDEN, AND VETERINARY.
PACKED IN TINS, 1, 5, 10, 14, 28, 56, and 112 lbs. Also in 3-cwt. Casks.

"OLEUM DEELINÆ"

(REGISTERED).
UNIVERSALLY ADOPTED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION FOR
OPHTHALMIA, SCURVY, RINGWORM, ECZEMA, AND ALL SKIN-DISEASES.
For External and Internal Irritation of every kind.
PACKED IN CASES—
One Doz. 1s. 6d. Bottles; One Doz. 2s. 6d. Bottles.
Pint Bottles, 4*s.* 6*d.* each, for Hospitals and Dispensing Chemists.
TESTIMONIALS MAY BE HAD UPON APPLICATION.

"Edible Salvo Petrolia"

For Public Speakers, Actors, and Singers.
1*s.* 6*d.* per Tube.

The above are Manufactured Solely by the Proprietors,

THE DEE OIL COMPY.

LIMITED.
Works—SALTNEY, CHESTER.
OFFICES—
LONDON—38 LEADENHALL ST., E.C.

Liverpool, Dublin, Manchester, Glasgow, Hull, Cardiff, Bristol, Belfast, Barrow-in-Furness, Nottingham, Paris, Hamburg, &c.

60

EIGHT PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED.

GOODALL'S

HOUSEHOLD SPECIALITIES.

YORKSHIRE RELISH.
Most Delicious Sauce in the World. Bottles, 6*d.*, 1*s.*, and 2*s.* each.

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.
The Best in the World. 1*d.* Packets; 6*d.*, 1*s.*, 2*s.*, and 5*s.* Tins.

GOODALL'S EGG POWDER.
One 6*d.* Tin is equal to 25 eggs. In 1*d.* Packets; 6*d.*, 1*s.*, and 5*s.* Tins.

GOODALL'S CUSTARD POWDER.
Delicious Custards without Eggs. In Boxes, 2*d.*, 6*d.*, and 1*s.* each

GOODALL'S BLANCMANGE POWDER
Delicious Blancmange in a Few Minutes. Boxes, 6*d.* and 1*s.* each.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE, B.P.
Best Tonic yet Introduced. Bottles, 6*d.*, 1*s.*, and 2*s.* each.

GOODALL'S GINGER-BEER POWDER.
Makes the Best Ginger-Beer. Packets, 3*d.* and 6*d.*

GOODALL'S BRUNSWICK BLACK.
For Painting Stoves, Grates, Iron, Tin, &c. 6*d.* and 1*s.* Bottles

GOODALL'S LAVENDER WATER.
A Rich and Lasting Perfume. Bottles, 1*s.*, 2*s.*, and 5*s.* each.

GOODALL'S PLATE POWDER.
For Polishing and Cleaning all Metals. Boxes, 6*d.*, 1*s.*, and 2*s.*

GOODALL'S JELLY SQUARES.
Make a Delicious and Nutritious Jelly. In ½-pint, 1-pint and Quart Boxes, 3*d.*, 6*d.*, and 1*s.* each.

PROPRIETORS—GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., LEEDS

PATENT MEDICINES AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

Monthly Price List of Patent Medicines, Druggists' Sundries, &c., will be sent post free on application to
GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., LEEDS.

WYETH'S BEEF JUICE.

A Liquid Preparation of the CHOICEST BEEF, containing the Nutritious Albuminous Principles in an unaltered and soluble form.

A Two-ounce Bottle of Pure Juice of Meat.

Actual test will show 3 per cent. by weight of ANHYDROUS ALBUMINOIDS.

Contains the Hæmoglobin of the Meat unaltered.

Mix only with Iced or Lukewarm Water; Never with Boiling Water, as extreme heat renders the valuable Albuminous Elements insoluble.

READ THE FOLLOWING

From

THE LANCET.

LONDON: SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1892.

Analytical Records.

WYETH'S BEEF JUICE.

(JOHN WYETH AND BROTHER, PHILADELPHIA.)

"The following analytical notes and results testify unmistakably to the excellence of this preparation. It is a dark reddish-brown liquid of pleasant beef-like flavour, and free from objectionable preservatives. It contains not only the albuminous principles of beef in an active and soluble form, but in the condition in which they occur in the freshly expressed juice of beef itself. Viewed with the spectroscope a dilute solution is seen to give two absorption bands, characteristic of fresh blood or hæmoglobin. The liquid loses this property, however, as soon as it is boiled; while the coagulated albuminous principles assume a blood-red tint. According to our experiments no less than fourteen grains of solid albuminous principles in every fluid ounce are thus precipitated. The following figures gained in analysis will convey some idea of the eminent degree of concentration through which this preparation has been carried. Notwithstanding this, the vital elements of beef juice it contains have been preserved unchanged. Moisture, 44·87 per cent.; organic matter, 38·01 per cent.; mineral matter, 17·12 per cent. The organic materials contain 4·57 parts of nitrogen, and the mineral matter consists largely of common salt and, of course, soluble phosphate. Results like these make it safe to assert that as an example of preparations of this class Wyeth's beef juice is little short of perfection."

MANUFACTURED BY

JOHN WYETH & BROTHER

PHILADELPHIA, U.S.

LONDON—30 SNOW HILL, E.C.

Contains Albuminoids in a higher degree than any other Preparation of a similar nature.

Proportion of Nutrient to Stimulating Properties such that it can be retained by the stomach in EXTREME cases of Debility.

Being largely Prescribed by the Medical Faculty of Great Britain, every Chemist should have some in Stock.

THE SALE IS GUARANTEED.

Can be obtained from any Wholesale Druggists, or direct from any of the following Firms:—

Agents for Great Britain and France—ROBERTS & CO., London and Paris.

Distributing Agents for Lancashire—JAMES WOOLLEY, SONS & CO., Manchester.

Distributing Agents for Yorkshire—GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., Leeds.

Distributing Agents for Scotland—RAIMES, CLARK & CO., Edinburgh.

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Guide to New Patent Law and Registration gratis.

BALM OF BETHESDA
CURES
TENDER FEET,
Relieves Hot, Tender, Chafed, or Swollen Feet, softens Hard Blisters, renders the Feet pliant and elastic. Thousands of Testimonials.
Retails at 1/1½ and 2/9 per bottle.
Wholesale Agents—Messrs. Butler & Crispe. Show-cards & literature supplied.

E. BRAMWELL & SON, ST. HELENS, LANCASHIRE.
EPSOM SALTS (PURE).
HYPOSULPHITE OF SODA.
SULPHITE OF SODA
(PHOTOGRAPHIC AND COMMERCIAL).
GLAUBER SALTS.

FREDK FINK & CO.,
10 & 11 MINCING LANE, LONDON, E.C.
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In 5-yard rolls, 12 inches wide, 5/ each. In 1-yard rolls, 7 inches wide, 14/ per dozen.

10-YARD SPOOLS—	Width	¼	½	1	1½	2	2½	3 inches.
	Price	12/	14/	16/	20/	24/	28/	32/ per dozen.
5 „ „	„	9/	10/	12/	15/	18/	21/	24/ „

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Has almost entirely supplanted the old form of Adhesive, by reason of its superiority in all essential qualities. PLAIN or POROUS.

In 5-yard rolls, 7 inches wide, 6/6 each. In 1-yard rolls, 7 inches wide, 17/ per dozen.

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	Price	18/	24/	30/	40/	50/	60/ per dozen.

Belladonna Plasters—Porous and Plain, 5 × 7½ inches, 54/ per gross; 7 × 12 inches, 10/per dozen.

1-yard rolls, 7 inches wide, 27/6 per doz. 5-yard rolls, 5 inches wide, 102/; 7 inches wide, 126/ per doz.
„ „ on red felt, 36/ per doz. 5 × 7½ inches, 6/ per doz. 7 × 12 inches, 12/ per doz. On swansdown, 36/ per doz. yards.

Belladonna Breast Plasters, 6 inches, 4/6; 7 inches, 6/; 8 inches, 7/6 per dozen.

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Camphorated Blister Plaster, 27/6 per dozen yards.

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1-yard rolls, 5 inches wide, 14/; 7 inches wide, 27/6 dozen yards. 5-yard rolls, 5 inches wide, 66/; 7 inches wide, 96/ per dozen.
On red felt, „ „ 36/ „ „ „ „ 12/6; „ „ 14/ each;
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Makes an enduring Lather. Is cool and agreeable to the skin.

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